CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,295—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 Rs. 39-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B. I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	13th "
B. I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	10th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris. ....24th Mar.
ROME	3011	1000	A. W. Adamson.... 7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin .... 5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "
				1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th "
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Dec. '90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich.	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching..	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

C. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
UBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.
ISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th "

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushear, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 7th December, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 2nd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel. Commander. Tons. H.P. To sail
KIRBY HALL R. Phillips. 2,700. 300. About 3rd Dec.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel. Commander. Tons. H. P. To sail about
WERNETH HALL. A. Buck. 4,100. 500. 12th February 1891.

THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 10th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS, FILLED.

			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 8	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	8½ by 5½ by 2½ inches. 25 0
" 2	" 12		7¼ by 5½ by 4½ " .. 39 0
" 3	" 15		10½ by 6½ by 4½ " .. 48 0
" 4	" 21		12½ by 9½ by 4½ " .. 67 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS, FILLED.

			Rs. a.
No. 5	containing 17	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	9 by 7 by 8½ inches. 76 0
" 6	" 29		15½ by 11 by 10½ " .. 86 0
" 7	" 21		12 by 8 by 6½ " .. 85 0
" 8	" 23		9 by 7 by 10½ " .. 95 0
" 9	" 31		13 by 14 by 8½ " ..135 0

POLISHED OAK AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS, FILLED.

			Rs. a.
No. 10	containing 64	Green Stopped Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches. 115 0
" 11	" 34		18½ by 10 by 11 " .. 84 0
" 12	" 29		15½ by 11 by 10½ " .. 82 0
" 13	" 18		13 by 9½ by 10½ " .. 65 0
" 14	" 19		13 by 9½ by 6½ " .. 44 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.
Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN
A GRIFFIN.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	" 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	" 450
Square Piano, by Soundy	" 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	" 550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	" 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	" 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	" 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	" 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	" 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc , cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alon

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of he day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co's "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " "
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " "
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " "
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " "
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "
} Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.

Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.
A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.
} Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,512

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and reinain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

DURRIES! DURRIES!! DURRIES!!!

IN new and neat designs, unsurpassable for quality, in fast colours, made to order. Also Floor, Cloths, or Farash.
For Patterns and Particulars apply to

J. J. BELL & CO.,
Tent Manufacturers, Cawnpore.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

S. L. NORMAN & CO'S NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLY AGENCY.

WILL SUPPLY you with Newspapers, Magazines, Christmas Numbers, Annuals, Letts' Diaries, Christmas Cards, &c., at very best terms.

SEND FOR NEW LIST OF RATES.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

IMPORTANT.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

WITH a view of disposing of Surplus Stock to make room for new goods expected to arrive in the first Week of December, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure to announce that they have put aside a portion of THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK, which they offer at the GREAT REDUCTION of 30 (Thirty) PER CENT., thus enabling purchasers to obtain bargain at less than manufacturing prices.

THESE GOODS CONSIST OF:

Gold and Silver Watches and Clocks, Gold and Silver Suites and Demi Suites, Gold Brooches, Earrings and Lockets, Gold Bracelets, Necklets and Pendants, Best Electroplated Ware, Musical Boxes, Symphoniums and a few Pianos.

The clearance sale will last till 15th December only.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, ETC.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles* for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50
Shell do.	" 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2 0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	" 5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	" 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic Properties.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

ASTHMA CURED!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM is the King of all Asthma and Cough Remedies. Gives instantaneous relief. Prompt, safe, and sure.

Retail at Rs. 2. By all Chemists, Bombay.

Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists. Wholesale, POPULAR R. M. Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Every Candidate who has the least likelihood of getting nervous at the time of Examination should lose no time to use SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL. Nerve and Brain Tonic.

Helps memory. Restores Vitality, and Strengthens Brain Power.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THE BEST QUALITY. FEATHER WEIGHT. NEW SHAPES. FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN, Rs. 8-8.
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS BLACK, Rs. 5-8.
TERAI HATS, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS,) BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS.—Largest Stock this side India. CASH RATES TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

STATIONERY.—Writing Papers and Envelopes, Fancy, Complimentary, and Official Stationery.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Oil Colour Boxes, Water Colour Boxes, Brushes, Drawing Blocks and Papers, Canvasses, &c.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

ENGRAVING.—Die Sinking, Heraldic Designs, Arms, Crests, Mottoes, Monograms, Lithography, and Printing of every description.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

RUBBER SEALS.—Bedford's Patent Stamps, Autograph Seals, Dating Machines, Office Stamps, and Seals in the Vernacular.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Surveyors' Requisites, Drawing and Scientific Instruments.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOOKS.—Latest London Bindings, Novels. Gift Books, Indian Publications, Church Services.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

CHUBB'S BOXES.—Despatch Cases fitted, Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Cameras, Lenses, Views of India, Screens, Albums, Scrap Books.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

LEATHER GOODS.—Wallets, Card Cases, Purses, Pocket Books.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

MORDAN'S SPECIALITIES.—Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Scent Bottles, Charms, Gold Nibs.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

GENERAL OFFICE REQUISITES.—Account Books, Diaries, M. S. Books, Copying Machines, Portfolios.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

INVITATION CARDS.—Printed to order. Menus, Ball Programmes, and Name Cards.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

GAMES.—Draughts, Chess, Dominoes, &c. Playing Cards in great variety.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.—Blotting Books, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Letter Balances, Stylographic Pens, Ivory Paper Knives, Albums, Frames, Magic Lantern Slides, &c., &c.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN SCENERY.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOUND BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—Latest Styles of Binding.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

RARE AND VALUABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS on Indian Subjects. Catalogue on application.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

TABLE WRITING SETS, TABLE CIGAR BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, ELEGANT PRESENTATION AND FANCY INKSTANDS, all the Latest Patterns.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

GLOBES, TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, 6in. to 32in.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

TELESCOPES and BINOCULARS, by Steward, at London Prices.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

DESPATCH and WRITING CASES of all kinds.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES.
THACKER & CO. Ld.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

BALL PROGRAMMES. New Patterns.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

MENU CARDS, NAME CARDS. New Fancy Patterns.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOKS.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS.

*** Special Twelve-page Catalogue of the above now ready, priced at exceptionally low Rates.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

TYPE WRITERS, Remington Standard No. 2, the most generally used pattern. Rs. 375.
THACKER & Co. Ld.

GEM AIR GUNS.—Fresh Supply now received.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, Rs. 40, 90, 100, 175, and 375.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

FORES' COLOURED SPORTING PICTURES.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

DRAWING BLOCKS.—Fresh Stock now received.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES, at all prices up to Rs. 350.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

IVORY TOILET SETS.—A Large Selection.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

ANCHOR STONE BUILDING BLOCKS, various size boxes, most useful and interesting Presents for Children.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give their first performance of this Season
ON SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
When will be represented PAUL MERETT'S
Melodramatic Romance of
"THE GOLDEN PLOUGH"
And Joseph Lunn's very amusing Farce of
"FISH OUT OF WATER."
NEW DRESSES! NEW SCENES!!
The proceeds of the Performance will be given to the Funds of the
PARSEE LYING-IN-ASYLUM.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold 4)	Rs. 6	Dress Circle (1st Row)	Rs. 3
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3	„ „	„ 2
Stalls	„ 2	Gallery and Back seats.	„ 1

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle Seats, and stalls may be reserved at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

EXHIBITION
OF
PICTURES, SCULPTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHY
WILL BE OPENED
ON FEBRUARY 3RD, 1891.
Send Post Card for Prospectus to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxmee Venkteah, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos, at "Ratha Jatra," which will take place TO-DAY, the 1st December 1890, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.
Bombay, 29th November 1890.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.
Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.
For Prices and Particulars apply to the undersigned.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE NEW SEASON.
AT THE DEPOT OF
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
None are genuine unless signed by me.
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) PANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, of superior Texture and most approved Designs, famous for Neatness and Durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white .....each	4 8	5 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... „	5 0	5 8
„ „ turkey red, or turkey lilac..... „	6 0	6 8
„ „ white, with broad turkey red borders..... „	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... „	7 8	8 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... „	8 0	8 8
„ „ turkey or turkey lilac ... „	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.
THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following
SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs. a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of 100		36 0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „	50	16 0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid, „	„	14 0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „	„	14 0
Do. do. ... „	100	26 0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „	„	26 0
Do. Londres ... „	„	26 0
AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas ... „	„	25 0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „	„	20 0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „	„	20 0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PROPERTY OF LATE MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE.

THE following will be put up for PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mhow Military Library, at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1890:—
Chargers.

1 ch. w. g. 15·2½		"The Duke."
2 ch. a. h.		"Nogma," late Berlin.
3 b. a. h.		"Jacky."
4 gr. a. h.		"Pooh Bah."
Ponies.		
b. a. p. 13·2½		W. I. T. C. Life certificate maiden of the day. "Arabi," late Chancellor.
gr. cb. p. 13·3½		Billy.

1 dog-cart, by Luda Ebrahim, and harness.
1 tonga and harness.
A quantity of Saddlery, Bits, Harness, &c.
1 general officers' tent, (Jabalpore).
1 necessary and 1 servants' rowtee.
For particulars apply, H. V. BENETT, A.-D.-C., Mhow.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country, issued on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
CROFT, WELLS & CO.
Bombay, 1st December 1890.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR DECEMBER 1890.
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF GOLD.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 5th December, for the PURCHASE of about 1,000 OUNCES of GOLD from the Kolar Gold Fields, in bars of about 100 ounces.
Each tender should state the approximate number of ounces and the rate per standard ounce of 916·6 fineness, but the Undersigned to be at liberty to deliver Gold of a different standard at a proportionate rate. Each bar will be accompanied by a Mine Assay Certificate, which must be accepted by tenderers.
Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 for each ounce tendered for. Successful tenderers will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 10 per ounce, and the balance must be paid, and the Gold taken delivery of within one week from notice having been received of the acceptance of the tender.
Further particulars on application to the Undersigned, who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all, or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.
BEST AND CO.
Madras, 24th November, 1890.

FOR SALE.
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN BAZAR.
JUST LANDED two brand new light English-built canoe LANDAU suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.
A brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIA and a MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair horse and single English made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
A MAIL PHAETON, the property of an officer, lately gone home.
Also a pair of handsome well matched young and fast grey Arabs, the property of a gentlemen.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
19 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
10 cases satin brocades.
One C Cage Piano by Newmeyer.
Two folding harmoniums in good order.
A shipment of handsome and well-finished bentwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, baba and low chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, folding and office chairs, music stools, &c.,
35 coils Manilla covered wire rope 1¼, 2¼, 4, and 6 inches circumference.
249 coals rope 1¼, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ and 4 inches.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Boga.
1 case padlocks, ex s. s. Wistow Hall.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoesein.
R A A 5-8 4 casks zinc white paint.
53-54—2 casks zinc white paint.
18 cases Baloon brand french polish.
On account and at the risk of Goculdas Kalidas.
9 bales grey dhoties.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofbhoy.
N B 1031 M B 2·825—1 case beads.
M B 1844—1 case beads.
M E 269-424—4 cases beads.
F V B 6613-64—22 cases beads.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of a folding camera with lense and slides, dinner service, &c.
By order of the Shipping Master, the effects of the late Frederick Pelzer, carpenter of the s.s. "Hoseince," consisting of wearing apparel, tool chest, carpenter's tools, &c.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Geega, ex. s.s. "Henzada"—
2149—2153—2 cases Russia braid.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dada Abu—
2 cases padlocks and brass rings, ex "s. s. Lycia."
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong double seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 pair very showy and fast strong high-caste iron grey Arab horses, going in single and double harness and saddle, 5 and 6 years old, 14·3 and 14·2½, with certificate of soundness. (Can be inspected at Gosla Mitha's stable at Girgaum any day before the day of sale.)
1 light second hand victoria, with removeable coachbox.
1 English built open carriage.
1 new mail phaeton.
1 second hand victoria in good order.
1 country bred iron grey pony.
1 large-sized shikari dog.
1 tricycle with lamps.
A lot of pure imported Shanghai fowls.
A few lots of Bussorah fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of a deceased officer, consisting of liqueur, sherry claret and champagne glasses, sodawater and pint tumblers, finger cups, ice plates, fruit dishes, decanters, flower holders, handsome white and gold dinner services, white and flowered breakfast service, blue dessert service, coffee service, best plated hotwater and curry dishes, salver, toast rack, cruet frame, breakfast companions, salt cellars, muffineirs, fish and fruit knives and forks in cases, spoons and forks, table knives and forks, cutlery, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, gentleman's saddle with bridle, leather portmanteaux, K. O. table and hanging lamps, copper pots, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Marroujee Nooljee and on account and at the risk of Vithuldass Anundjee—
239 Bags Hubsan Myrabollams ex Muchma "Khenkli," Tindel Bapoo Maniar.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF HANDSOME JAPANESE WARE, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On SATURDAY, the 6th December, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
A consignment of 15 cases of handsome Japanese ware just landed ex. s s. "Gwalior," consisting of Mukawachi tea cups and covers, satsuma and Bishin tea and coffee sets, ovary, caga and satsuma vases, ovary tea sets, tea cups, and dessert plates, caga bottles, coree enamelled vases and wall flower vases, glass pictures.
The above will be sold in lots to suit all buyers, and will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown close to their Auction Rooms on MONDAY, the 8th December, at 2 p.m, the undermentioned goods, viz:—
About 30 boxes champagne in quarts and pints by Jules Mumm and others, 1 case small mirrors, 1 case spectacles, 3 large cases of candles. 6 cases bottles Cassis de Dyon, 7 cases drums of oil and paint, 2 cases tins green peas, 4 cases sardines, 10 cases almond oil, 1 case gum, 3 bags of corks, pieces of water, silk, velvet and cotton dress cloth, silk ribbon, straw hats, bonnet flowers and feathers, hairpins, gold lace blankets, 42 bags root, scale with weights, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 401, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Framjee Markur, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a semi-grand pianoforte by Kaps in very good order, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, large size aviary with canary and other birds, photographic cameras, gentlemen's saddle by Peat, large size cooking stove with utensils, milch goats with kids, Hink's table and hanging lamp, oil paintings rich Persian and velvet carpets, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of Captain TOWNSEND, R.A.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.
SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.
On THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the following printing materials, consisting of printing presses, such as super royal, foolscap, half foolscap, perforating, paging and ruling, English and Gujerati types, fancy borders, brass rule and leads, cutter, type cases, stands, galliss with stands, &c.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.
On TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haskel Babajee (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1880, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, namely:—
All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or dwelling-house, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, on the south side of Surat Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 40, but now under ward No. 492, and street No. 8-9, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, containing by admeasurement 178 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west by the public road, on the north by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haskel Babajee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 347 OF 1890.
The Bank of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others.....Defendants.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAKHODA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made herein and bearing date the 11th day of September 1890, the undermentioned landed property, viz.
All that piece of fazendary land, situate on the south side of Nakhoda street outside the Fort, and in the sub-Registration District of Bombay, supposed to contain by admeasurement 173-1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jan Mohamed Noor Mohamed, on or towards the West by a moiety of the Gully (beyond which is the property of Moorarjee Nathai on or toward the north by the said Nakboda street and on or towards the South by the property of Ravjee Soonderdass, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and other buildings standing on the said piece of land, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under B ward No 935, and street Nos. 19 and 21, which said premises are now partly in the occupation of the Trustees for the creditors of Haje Abu Ahmed and Hajee Ahmed Abu and the tenants of the said trustees, and partly in the occupation of the said Hajee Abu Ahmed and his sons.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, NABOBS, SIRDARS, AND OTHERS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable land, with three bungalows, known as Mr. Jussawalla's property, on the Tardeo Road, opposite the Shastri Hall, and close to the bungalow, late of Ramlal, and now of Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in one or two separate lots, that desirable property, situate fronting on the Tardeo Road, a few minutes' walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. It is open on all sides, and includes 3 pucka-built bungalows (one large upper-storied and the other two lower-storied), besides stables, cookrooms, servants' quarters, wells, and tanks. The ground contains about 20,000 square yards, and is on level with the Public Road. The property is divided into two convenient lots as under:—
LOT 1.—Contains about 7,000 square yards of ground, and includes the upper-storied bungalow with its out-houses. The bungalow which has a large garden in front has been recently painted and is in thorough good condition. It has accommodation for two families, and is in every way suitable as the residence of a Raja or Nabob. It had been on different occasions in the occupation of the Maharana of Odeypore, Thakore of Gondal, Nawab Sir Asman Jah and others.
LOT 2.—Contains about 13,000 square yards of ground, and includes the two lower-storied bungalows, besides stables and two wells. It has extensive ground which could be utilised for building purposes, being bounded on two sides by public roads.
Further particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, where a plan of the property can be seen, and the property can be inspected any time during the day.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 1, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of 1,000 packages of wet-dates at Carnac Bunder, opposite to the Godown of British India Steam Navigation Company.
MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, at 3 o'clock at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana, and on account and risk of whom it may concern.—
1,000 packages of wet-dates arrived in the steamer Pemba, from Bushora, marked E H A.
The purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. deposit money on the lot being knocked down to his name and the remainder of the money to be paid, and the goods cleared within 2 days.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 1st December, 1890. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
Very valuable and handsome of very Large Size of
OILPAINTINGS
In Superb Frame,
Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Rooms in Meadow Street, No. 41.
On the day hereafter to be mentioned. Sale to commence at 2 p.m.
The above pictures are on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT GAMDEVI ROAD.
On FRIDAY, the 5th December 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr Lukhmidass Mooraijee, and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chintaman Balkrishnajee, by virtue of Mortgage Deed, dated 12th June 1883, and Deed of further charge, dated 2nd October, 1889, the following:—
All that piece or parcel of ground or part of plantation and other trees called or known by the name of Doongerwady with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 725, 704 and 666, and new survey Nos. 3279, 3207 and 7309, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50, and bounded on or towards the east by the part of Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhiccan, on or towards the west by the part of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the south partly by the property of the Back Bay Company, and partly by the Government Distillery at Chowpaty, and on or towards the north by the road leading to the Parsee Towers of Silence, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of one Dinanath Damodarjee and his tenants, and now of the said Cantaman Balkrishnajee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1890, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee, Executor of the last Will and testament of Ardesir Bomanjee Kaka, deceased, and with the consent of Hirabai Bomanjee, widow and administratrix of Pestonjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased, the undermentioned landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady Main Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,090 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1993, 1991, 2047 and 2048, new No. 9126, old survey Nos. 727, 729, and new survey Nos. 5131, 5142, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Khetwady Fourth Cross Lane, partly by the property of Hormusjee Pestanjee Bottlewalla, partly by the property of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Daroowalla, and partly by the property of Byramjee Sorabjee Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Fifth Cross Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Bandorawalla, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Main Road, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 1891, and street Nos. 79, 81, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee and family of Pestanjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th December 1890, at 4 p.m, on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos 1, 1 A, 2, 3, and 4—

Lot No. 1 comprising an area of ..	101·80	square yards
„ 1 A „ the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	45·79	„
„ 2 do. an area of	75·36	„
„ 3 do. do.	23·83	„
„ 4 do. do.	42·23	„
Total	290·01	square yards.

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 233 and 580, new Nos. 2752 and 5488, old Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 2·3808 and 8·09, and Municipal Assessment Ward Nos. 1810-1844, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the bidding not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 1, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.
1 bag choories, 1 maund 39 seers.
10 „ charcoal, 6 maunds 14 seers.
1 box provisions, consigned to G. Yasoodin M. Alli from Hyderabad to Wari Bunder, Invoice No 113 of 9-6-90.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., by order of Raojee Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., jointly with that of Luxmibai, widow of the late Vinayek Juggonath Sunkersett, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed to the estate of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near the Sunkersett Family House, the following very valuable property:—
All that piece or parcel of land with the several chawls, stables and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,883 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property on which stands the family house of the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Sunday School Union, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Club, Meeting at Carlton Club, 8-45 p.m.
Results of the University Examination for the M.A. and LL.B. Degrees.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Columbia Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henzada left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chilka entered and the s. s. Nowshera left the dock on Saturday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 22nd November 1890, shows an aggregate decrease of Rs. 95,089, in receipts.

REPORTED THEFT.—The Rev. Mr. Hume has reported to the police that two woollen blankets, of the value of Rs. 60, have been stolen from his bungalow at Parel Road.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The announcement of the result of the M. A. Exmination, which was to have been made on Saturday, has been postponed until to-day.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A general meeting of the members of the above will be held at the rooms of the Carlton Club, at 8-45, this evening. All members are requested to attend.

ARRIVAL OF A NOBLEMAN.—Maharao Umaid Sing of Kotate, in Rajputana, arrived in Bombay on Saturday, with a retinue of thirty followers, and has taken up his residence at the bungalow of Mr. Nowroji Davur, Cumballa Hill.

A NEW TRUSTEE OF THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET CHARITABLE FUNDS.—We learn that, at a meeting held last week, Mr. Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia was elected a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet, in the room of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—On Friday night the Constable on beat near Jumma Musjid found in the street the dead body of a Mahomedan mendicant, named Oomer Ebram. Enquiries showed that deceased had for a long time been suffering from fever and cough. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who ordered the burial of the body.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A dock-labourer, named Bahiroo Ramjee, met with an accident at the Prince's Dock, on Saturday. He was engaged, along with some others, unloading rice from a vessel, when some bags fell on him crushing him severely, a fracture of the right leg being his most serious injury. The unfortunate man was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Pallee Shullaram, a Hindu girl, aged 16 years, was on Friday carried to the J. J. Hospital, suffering severely from the brutal treatment of her husband. It was stated her husband, for reasons unknown, branded her on her arms, fingers, calves, and other parts of the body with a red-hot frying-pan handle. The man is now in police custody, pending his trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—A young Mahomedan woman was discovered by a policeman lying unconscious in Bazaar Gate Street, on Friday night. She was removed immediately to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the usual remedies for poisoning were applied with success. On Saturday, the patient gave her name as Janbee Cassum, and said she had eaten three pice worth of opium, so that she might die rather than live with an unfaithful husband.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....The Irish Emigrant.....Murry.
Overture .....Italiana in Algieri .....Rossini.
Grand Selection ...Carmen .....Bizet.
Valse .....Rosen aus des Suden ...Strauss.
Polonaise .....Brantschmuck .....Faust.
Galop.....Militairo Poleino Carriero.Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday last, when the ... of Jamaspjee Byramjee *vs.* Buchubai and Jehangir ...mjee was to be called on for hearing; Mr. Shamrao ... Rele appeared for the petitioner and Mr. M. Sanas... appeared for the first respondent. There was ... appearance for the co-respondent. The following delegates were in attendance :—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Moos, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Dinshah M. Panthakee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, N. R. Ranina, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, N. M. Wadia, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. As only nine delegates were present instead of the required number of eleven, his Lordship, after waiting for a quarter of an hour, postponed the hearing of the case *sine die*.

THEFT FROM A GODOWN.—Before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Cassum Ebrahim and Succaram Govind were charged with stealing a quantity of rice belonging to a mehta, named Vulupdass Gulalchund, a resident of Mandvie. Early on the morning of the 28th instant the two prisoners were arrested by a policeman as they emerged from a sweeper's gully in Ahmedabad Street, Mandvie. On searching them the policeman found the stolen rice, which the thieves had obtained by merely standing outside an open window and cutting with a piece of glass a couple of the bags of rice within reach. His Worship convicted the prisoners on the evidence adduced and sentenced Cassum to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Succaram Govind, who had been thrice previously convicted, was sent to jail for eight months, with hard labour.

DUSTOOR JAMASPJEE MINOCHERJEE.—Last week Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, Ph. D., D.C.L., celebrated the marriage of his two sons with a round of festivities, in which almost the whole of the Parsee community participated. Feasts were given on Monday and Tuesday evening, at the Allbless Baug, and on Wednesday evening, at Manockjee Sett's Wady, in the Fort, and the marriages were celebrated at Allbless Baug on Friday last, when the Dustoors of the Deccan, Mhow, Surat, Callian, and other distant places attended in response to the invitations sent them. The esteem and respect in which Dustoor Jamaspjee is universally held in his community were evidenced not only by the presence of the high-priests from outstations, but also by the large number of shawls and other presents which were made to him on the day of the marriage. His eldest son, Mr. Kaikhosroo, was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Bapoojee Nowrojee Postwalla, and his other son, Mr. Minocher, to a daughter of Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, G.G.M.C.

THE SPECIAL MISSION.—The last of the week's special services, conducted by the Rev. W. Haslam, M. A., at different places in the city, was held after the regular service, at the Girgaum Mission Church, and at the Methodist Church, Grant Road, at half-past eight last night, when Mr. Haslam addressed a large number of educated natives. It was stated that the Church Missionary Society only undertook to defray the actual travelling expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Haslam from England to Calcutta *via* Bombay and back, and that during such period he voluntarily forfeited his salary. Mr. Campbell his co-adjutor had no connection with any missionary body, and provided his own expenses. Poona and Jubbulpore are the next towns to be visited, and thereafter the party will visit other places to be afterwards appointed before reaching Calcutta. Mr. Campbell in the meanwhile will visit Nassick at special invitation. The Mission will, in all probability, hold another week's special services on returning to Bombay in the middle of March.

THE LATE MR. SALA.—A notification appeared in our obituary columns on Friday, of the death of Mr. Daniel Sala, the well-known saffron merchant of Bombay, died from typho-remittent fever at his residence at Chaupati, on Thursday morning last, after an illness which extended over 14 days only. He was the only Spanish merchant in Bombay, and had carried on business in this city for about ten years, though only 29 years of age at the time of his death. He was of a very genial disposition, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him. His remains were interred in the Sewree cemetery on Thursday evening, the coffin being carried to the grave by sailors, belonging to the Italian s. s. Balduino, in uniform. The services of these sailors were specially lent for the occasion by the Italian Consul Mr. F. Bozzoni. There were present at the funeral Mr. J. Tintner, the Spanish Consul, Mr. F. Bozzoni, the Italian Consul, the officers and doctors of the Italian mail steamers in harbour, Messrs. O. S. Pedraza, R. Pescio, A. Francke, O. Meyer, O. Schiller, Richey, A. Sala, T. Alberola, F. Sala, Perez, &c., and many of his native friends. The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a young widow, who came out with him from Europe only seven weeks ago.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of the respective obligations of the Government and the Corporation with regard to primary education in the City of Bombay is of such general public interest that I need make no apology in begging you to allow me to reply briefly to Mr. Kirkham's letter, which appears in your columns today. A very few words will suffice. Mr. Kirkham is a skilful and practised controversialist, and I trust he will permit me to congratulate him upon the admirable gravity with which he dilates upon a number of facts as proving his position, but which not only do nothing of the sort, but actually establish the contrary. A close observer cannot, however, fail to detect a merry little twinkle in his eyes, while he is devoting two long paragraphs to remove imaginary misapprehensions which have never existed, to impart information about the ways of the Educational Department which though extremely interesting, is not particularly relevant, and to protest against the use of rhetoric by anybody but himself. He is compelled, however, ultimately to come to one at least of the real points at issue, *viz.*:—Whether this city "has had its fair share of the educational allotment." There is a larger question involved in the controversy which Mr. Kirkham fights shy of, namely, the inadequacy of the educational allotment in itself; but, taking him even on the narrower ground on which he takes his stand, I venture to accept the challenge which he throws out, when he says, "But surely any one who disputes the fairness of the allotment assigned to Bombay is bound to state what the amount ought to be, and to show, moreover, the principles by which his result has been reached." Mr. Kirkham says that his own calculation proceeds on the basis of population as the fairest on the whole. But the fairness of this method of calculation involves the assumption that the liability of Government to contribute to the cost of primary education in Bombay was the same as in the rest of the Presidency. But it is however a fact which even Mr. Kirkham cannot deny, and to which the Indian Statute-book testifies, that this liability is different in the one case from what it is in the other, and that there is no room for the application of the principle of apportionment at all. Mr. Kirkham has himself told us how this is. Since the Local Cess Act of 1869, the Mofussil Districts have had the obligation imposed upon them by law, of contributing two per cent. on the rateable value of property for the provision of primary education. In their case, the only liability remaining with Government is to supplement this levy to the point of adequacy. Mr. Kirkham himself is obliged to admit that in the case of Bombay no legal obligation at all was imposed till the passing of the present Municipal Act of 1888. Has Mr. Kirkham asked himself the question why this distinction was allowed to exist for such a length of time? Government had two clear opportunities since 1869 of imposing a similar obligation on this city, firstly, when it passed the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and, secondly, when it renewed and revised that Act in 1878. Why then was it not done? Why were Government, anxious as they always are to shift financial burdens from their own shoulders so unaccountably partial to Bombay that they left a city on which they have not unfrequently cast covetous eyes as the richest city within their jurisdiction, to dole out such voluntary contributions as its Municipal Corporation chose to do in their uncontrolled discretion? Surely the reason is not far to seek. Government had imposed burdens on the city—heavier ones by far, which they had not cast on the mofussil districts and cities. This city alone has had to defray burdens from its local revenues, which were borne by the general revenues with regard to the rest of the Presidency. I will cite only one example, that of the cost of the police. We have had to pay more than two lakhs for police charges every year, while the cost of the entire mofussil police is defrayed out of the Provincial revenues. If Bombay was not saddled with the legal obligation of contributing to the cost of primary education, *as in the mofussil* it was simply because other and more onerous burdens were laid on its shoulders. Any attempt at doing so would have been exposed to an inconvenient cry which could scarcely be resisted with any show of justice or fairness for the adjustment and equalization of other burdens Government prudently made no such attempts in their Municipal legislation for this city. And thus it is that the liability to adequate provision for primary education in the city, unlike that for a similar provision in the mofussil continued to rest with Government. It is from this difference in the character and extent of the respective abilities of Government in the two cases that the right of the city arose for a special, and not a proportionate treatment in the allotment and distribution of the Government grant for primary education. I think I have now shown, in answer to Mr. Kirkham's challenge, the principles on which I justify the claim for a separate treatment for this city; and it follows that the duty of Government under such circumstances was to make such a grant as, with the help of fees and the voluntary contributions made by the Municipality, would have sufficed to place primary schools on a progressively satisfactory basis. But what has been the real extent of the grant made by Government year after year? We have Mr. Kirkham's emphatic testimony on this point. It has been so grossly inadequate that he cannot find words sufficiently strong to denounce "the discreditable and disgraceful condition" of the primary schools in the city. Am I or am I not justified in saying that Government are judged and condemned out of the mouth of one of their own Educational officers and that one so well-known for his zeal and ability?

One word more, as not quite inappropriate in this controversy, with regard to the contention which the Corporation has submitted to Government in this matter. Mr. Kirkham I am sure in perfect good faith talks as if the Corporation refused and refuses to do its duty in regard to primary education. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is ready and willing, nay, anxious to discharge the function imposed on it by the New Act. It accepts the new obligation cast upon it, but it asks Government to fulfil the distinct and reiterated pledges and declarations which accompanied the new legislation, *viz.*, that they should release an equivalent amount of revenue to enable it to discharge the new and additional burden. I hope what I have said above has made it clear that the revenue to be thus released must be something different from the grossly inadequate grant made in previous years.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 28. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. DE SILVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Michael R. De Quadros appearing in your issue of the 27th instant we are instructed by the executors of the late Reverend Braz Fernandes to state that the whole amount of the estate of the late Dr. de Silva was under rupees one lakh in value, including the properties mentioned by Mr. de Quadros. Out of that sum various legacies had to be paid, and certain religious obligations discharged; but owing to the careful management of the estate, the residuary estate, which is alone applicable to charitable purposes, still amounts to about Rs. 67,000, although a sum of Rs. 15,500 was expended by the late Reverend Braz Fernandes upon the building of the school, a similar amount being contributed by Government.

The executors do not propose to make any other answer to the assertions and insinuations of Mr. de Quadros, since it is abundantly clear that he is writing in ignorance of the real facts; nor will they take notice of any further communication he may address to you.—Yours, &c.,

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Executors of the late Rev. Braz Fernandes.
Bombay, Nov. 20.

DR. VICKERSHEIMER, the analytical chemist of Berlin, has invented a fluid for preserving purposes. The bodies of the late Emperor William and the Empress Augusta were preserved by an injection of this liquid. Dr. Vickersheimer has now extended his experiments to the preservation of animals, and his experiments are said to have been very successful. The other day some innkeepers were invited by him to dinner, and he had a hare dished up which had been shot six weeks before and preserved by means of his fluid. The experts were all agreed that it was quite equal to fresh meat.

IT is to be regretted that the French Exhibition has not turned out a pecuniary success. There are reports about of a deficit of over £10,000. At the same time over one and a quarter million of people visited the place. The Military Exhibition has had a much smaller attendance—indeed, under one million; yet it has been a success financially, inasmuch as a sum of over £10,000 has been realised, and £5,000 will also be paid to the committee for the buildings. This surplus will be devoted to the Church of England Soldiers' Institutes, for whose benefit the Exhibition was started.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

ROVERS *vs.* H. M. S. BRISK.

ON Saturday afternoon the Rovers' eleven played a team of jack-tars from H. M. S. Brisk on the Cooperage. The sons of Neptune eschewed the garb that is usual to the game, and turned out in their every day attire. From the kick off Jack was very much at sea, or rather very much not at sea and experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping to the rules of the game. The Rovers immediately boarded their opponents' decks and notwithstanding that the tar turned to with a will, defending his sticks manfully, and generally skipping round the ball as if he were practising the introductory steps of a hornpipe, his wind at length gave out and the Rovers at half-time had scored four goals to *nil*. During the second half the sailors made a bold bid for victory. They eluded the Rovers' look-out and came scudding down their lee with a wet sail. When within a few yards of their opponents' sticks, the captain gave his men orders to "Ease her rudder." They presented their broadside and fired a well-laid shot for goal. It failed, however, to pass Crowley, who with a vigorous punt removed the venue of the fight to its old quarters. The sun, attended by all his retinue of gorgeous colours, had long sunk below the horizon before the merry game came to a close. Jack entirely lost his bearings and the man at the wheel who had removed his boots so that he might better defend his charges was entirely overcome, and allowed his opponents to run up their score to seven goals before the referee piped all hands to rest. Though badly bent, Jack was not broken, and he retired from the arena with a hearty cheer for his opponents.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles had their usual weekly parades on Saturday, at 4-45 p.m., after the companies had been inspected, proved, and told off, the Commanding Officer directed the Adjutant to drill the battalion. Quarter-column having been formed, the Regiment retired in that formation, and wheeling to the left, halted, and fronted in front of the Victoria Railway Station. The companies then advanced in fours in succession from the front, and afterwards formed column by "front forming" in succession. The order was then given "form fours left," "march on four markers," when the company commanders formed in column on the left markers, who had been placed opposite the saluting base. Line having been formed to the left, the ranks were opened, and a general salute given. This was far from good, and was repeated after an explanation had been given by the Adjutant. Quarter-column was then formed on No. 1; and the Regiment having wheeled round on to the saluting base marched-past firm in column, and the ranks having been changed in quarter-column. The latter was much better than the former, as the distances were fairly well kept, while in the march-past in column some of the companies were at six paces in place of being at company distance, and there was far too much swinging of left arms. The ranks having been again changed, the order "move to the left in fours" was given, and the quarter-column having wheeled at the double, was halted, fronted, and dressed. Then "deploy to the left." The line was afterwards retired for about fifty yards when the orders "halt," "front," "change front to the left in the left company" were given. Followed by "advance in echelon from the right company" squares were then formed and the volunteers prepared to receive Cavalry in that formation. The companies were then reformed and "line on No. 4 Companies in front right about turn quick march" was the order. After this quarter-column by the left on No. 1 was formed, and the regiment was dismissed by the Adjutant.

The following is the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	2	...	1	1	...	20	25
B " ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	10	15
C " ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	7
D " ...	...	1	1	...	4	...	20	26
E " ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	12	18
F " ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	10	14
G " ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	10	15
H " ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	15
I " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total...	3	8	6	4	20	3	135	179

The following officers were on parade, *viz.* :—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Major R S Brown, H A Acworth, Captains T W C Leathem (Adjutant), J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, R A Willis, G A P de Saone, A F Soundy (Paymaster), Lieuts T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, J H Ferneaux, R Snell, R A A Jenkins, (1st Queen's R West Surrey Volunteers).

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at their office, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on Saturday afternoon,—Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit occupying the chair.

A report of the directors was submitted, in the course of which it was stated :—

Your directors beg to submit before you their report, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1890. From the result achieved by your Company you will observe that the Company has had a heavier loss than that of last year, viz., Rs. 51,790-4-0. Considering the enormous rise in rates of cotton and the general depression ruling in the yarn market, and keeping in mind the working of our mill by old machinery, your directors regret to state that the loss is unavoidable. As sanctioned by the shareholders in their last meeting held on the 13th day of November 1889, the following machinery have arrived through Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co. of Bombay:—22 ring spinning frames of Mr. Samuel Brooks, containing in all 6,600 ring spindles and 13 Ashworth's patent non-flexible bend revolving flat carding engines, made by Messrs. Ashworth Brothers of Manchester, with the preparatory machinery. This replacement cost the Company about Rs. 1,11,185-8-4, out of which Rs. 53,185-8-4 appear in the balance sheet under review, and the remaining amount of about Rs. 58,000-0-0 will appear in the next account, thus making a total of Rs. 1,11,185-8-4. Your Directors are glad to inform you that owing to the unavoidable heavy loss in the working of the mill your agents, Messrs J. N. Petit & Co., have voluntarily given up the whole of their commission, amounting to Rs. 29,994-10-8, which they have accepted with thanks, and for which they deserve the best thanks from the shareholders. The aforesaid amount of Rs. 29,994-10-8, given up by the agents, is credited to the profit and loss account, thus reducing the loss of this year from Rs. 51,790-9-4 to Rs. 28,795-9-4. Since their last report your directors spent Rs. 9,104-1-10 towards repairing and replacing old machinery. Your Company's property is insured as follows :—Buildings, machinery and stock in process, Rs. 5,50,000; cotton in godowns, Rs. 2,00,000; yarn and stores, Rs. 65,000; total Rs. 8,15,000.

The subjoined resolutions were then passed :—(1) That the directors' report and audited balance sheet be taken as read, and adopted; (2) that Messrs. Damodurdas Tapidass and Jijibhoy Muncherji Merwanji Jijibhoy be re-appointed directors; (3) that Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy and Jamnadas Purmanundas be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 150 each; (4) that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., the Company's agents, for their voluntarily giving up their commission, amounting to Rs. 29,994-10-8; (5) that a similar vote of thanks be expressed to the Directors and agents for their good management of the Company's affair's during the period under review.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 29.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·2

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

6 a.m... ... ... 71·4
10 a.m... ... ... 76·6
2 p.m... ... ... 81·5
4 p.m... ... ... 81·7

WITH reference to Reuter's telegram announcing the promotion of Sir Frederick Roberts to the rank of full General, a contemporary writes that his Excellency would not in the ordinary course have been promoted until December 31, 1891; but in consequence of his distinguished services and the fact of his having held an appointment with the local rank of General for full five years, he has been given substantive promotion.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandora, took place on Friday evening. There was a large gathering of parents of the children and others interested in the work of the convent. Archbishop Goethalls of Calcutta, presided. Monsgr. Zaleski, Papal Envoy, the Rev. Father Dalhoff, Administrator Apostolic, and Father Nicol, S. J., were amongst those present. A spacious shamiana erected for the occasion was beautifully decorated with lights, bunting, and evergreens. The music, both vocal and intrumental, which formed the first part of the programme, was very creditibly performed by the girls. The dialogues and recitations were also much appreciably received, while the selection played on four pianos was a marked feature in the entertainment. At the conclusion the report was read, from which it appeared that the present number of girls attending the institution was 411. Of these 81 were boarders, 153 day-scholars, and 177 in the orphanage. Some of the bigger girls of the latter division, who had passed the higher standards, were employed in house and needle-work, and were not counted in the school attendance. On the whole the children had enjoyed good health during the year. Most sincere thanks were tendered to their excellent physician, Dr. Gonsalves, for his kind and untiring care whenever his services were required. They were happy to say that the conduct of the pupils had been very satisfactory throughout the year. The Government Inspector Mr. Giles inspected the school on the 20th of this month; and in the course of his report he said :—I tested several of the standards in various subjects, and append remarks as follows :—Standards VII. and VIII. (Boarders and 1st Class Day Scholars) —Reading and explanation, very good; recitation and explanation, excellent; history and general knowledge, excellent; note-books and maps, excellent. Standards V. and VI. (Boarders and 1st Class Day Scholars)—Reading, very good; recitation, excellent in Standard VI.; Standard V. not quite so good. Standards V. and VI. (Orphanage)—Arithmetic, a sum was worked out on the board before me with precision, and on sound principles; mental arithmetic, very fair. Standard III. (Orphanage)—Arithmetic, very fair; geography, very good and smart. Standard IV.—Mental arithmetic, moderate. Standard II.—Copy-books, good. Standard I.—Reading and writing excellent; and tables well known. Infants—Tables, well known; reading and writing, excellent. The needle-work of the whole school is very good indeed. I do not see how improvement in that direction is possible. I was also much struck with the beautiful neatness and precision of the note-books and maps in the higher standards. As regards the singing and extension motions a distinct advance has been made and the performances of the bigger girls with coloured rods was pretty, effective, and highly useful to the girls themselves as a form of drill. The smaller squads also performed their parts excellently. Nothing in my opinion can be better for girls than this form of singing drill, which combines recreation with discipline and healthy exercise. The manners and discipline of the children leave nothing to be desired, and my inspection has thoroughly confirmed the very high opinion I previously held with regard to this school, which I consider to be one of the very best institutions I have ever seen in India, and a model of neatness, cleanliness, order, and efficiency." The singing of the National Anthem to the accompaniment of four pianos and an organ concluded the proceedings.

THE SCOTTISH GRAND LODGE.

THE annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, otherwise known as the St. Andrew's Festival, was held at Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on Saturday, 29th November, 1890, for the installation of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year. The most worshipful the Grand Master, Sir Henry Morland, having been suddenly called away to Calcutta the same evening, on official business, was unable to preside. The Depute Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Kama, opened the Grand Lodge and installed Rt. Wor. Bros. J. W. Smith and P. N. Wadia as Depute and Substitute Grand Masters respectively. The Depute Grand Master then installed the undermentioned Grand Officers :—

A. W. Seabrooke .....Senior Grand Warden.
G. W. Roughton.....Junior Grand Warden.
Capt. C. D. Wise .....Grand Secretary.
B. V. Kirtikar.....Grand Treasurer.
Surg-Maj C. K. Kirtikar .Senior Grand Deacon.
H. M. Chichgar .....Junior Grand Deacon.
F W Stevens .....Grand Architect.
Rustom M. Chichgar .....Grand Assistant Secretary.
A. F. Solon .....Grand Jeweller.
K. N. Kabrajee .....Grand Assistant Jeweller.
C. Anderson .....Grand Bible Bearer.
C. J. Kambatta .....Grand Zend Avesta Bearer.
Damodhur Nathoobhai ...Grand Gita Bearer.
F. F. Pickard .....Chief Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee...3rd Grand Dtr. of Ceremonies.
F. S. Lamb .....1st Grand Sword Bearer.
D. D. Currance .....2nd Grand Sword Bearer.
J. Hindle .....2nd Grand Standard Bearer.
J. Hartley .....President Grand Steward.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim ...3rd Grand Marshal.
W. Tata .....Grand Steward.
H. G. Meakin ..... Do.
Ruttonsha Dadabhoy ... Do.
C. H. F. Underwood, M.D. Do.
N. D. Bhada ..... Do.
Fazil Janmahomed..... Do.
E. F. Underwood, M.D....Grand Pursuivant.
J. W. Watson .....Grand Tyler.

There was a large attendance of Masons of the Scotch as well as the English constitutions. After the appointment of grand committees and grand auditors, an adjournment was made to the baqueting hall. Rt. Wor. Bro. J. W. Smith presided and the usual toasts of obligation and courtesy were proposed and responded to in some very able speeches. Songs were contributed at intervals by some of the more gifted brethren present. One zealous mason contributed in addition to a song Rs. 100 to the Scotish Masonic Benevolent Fund, which is doing such an amount of good in this city by the education of the orphans of Masons and by the maintenance of the widows. A very pleasant evening was spent and the festival broke up at about 12 o'clock.

WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—Mr Sorabji Framji Patel and Mr Dayaram Gidumal, Rs 100 each; Mr H A Wadia, Prof R G Oxenham, and Mr W E Hart, Rs 50 each; Mr Framji Rustom Vicaji, Rs 30; Mr C V Vaidya, Judge, Oojein, and Dr J F Gonsalves, Rs 25 each; Messrs Mansuklal and Motilal M Munshi, Rs 30; Mr J N Unvala, Rs 21; Mr Dhunjishah H Dustur and Jamshedji P Kapadia, Rs 15 each; Mr T R Tokajur of Surat, Mr N R Rannia, Mr L G Deshmukh, Mr Sorabji B Kapadia, and Dr Cawasji Hormusji, Rs 10 each; Sundries through D R Tarkhadkar, Head-Master, High School, Nassik :—Mr D R Tarkhadkar, Rs 5; Mr Vaman Bhicaji Parchure, Rs 5; others below Rs 5, Rs. 6-12; Sundries through Mr Rustom D N Wadia :—Mr D N Wadia, and Mr N V Mundlik, Rs 15 each; Mr A G Masana, Mr M M, Mr Ardeshir Sorabji, and Mr Rustam D N Wadia, Rs 5 each; others below Rs 5, Rs 29; sundries through S R Kerloskar from Sholapur :—Mr S R Kerloskar and Narsing Rao Bholanath, Rs 25 each; Mr P L Nagpurkar, Rs 5; others below Rs 5, Rs 4,; Dr Sadashiv Vaman Kane, and Mr G W Kanitkar, Rs 5 each;—total Rs 725-12; paid subscriptions previously acknowledged, Rs 1,275; total subscriptions paid, Rs 2,000-12; subscriptions further promised, Rs 7,075-12.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 30th November, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	4	12 p.m.	2	55
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	30	2	25 p.m.	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 30th November, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	21	...	7
" Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	3
" Madras	...	31	...	1

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

MANIFESTO BY GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE *Xixme Siecle* says :—General Boulanger to-day (Nov. 8) issues a declaration addressed to Citizen Readon, secretary of the Republican Socialist and Intransigeant Committee of the 18th Arrondissement. It bears the date of the 4th instant. The General begins by referring to the trial in the High Court of Justice, and says that electors of the Clignancourt annulled the decision of the Court by their exercise of the sovereign right of universal suffrage. Their vote did more than absolve him. They wished to protest in his name against the Parliamentarism which had proscribed him, and to vote for a new and more democratic Republic, more favourable to the working classes, and founded upon the sovereignty of the people. But, in defiance of the rights of universal suffrage, the candidate who received a minority of votes had been declared elected. The electors of Clignancourt were now convoked afresh. It was for those who had considered themselves represented by M. Joffrin to give a successor, elected, not by the citizens, but by the Government and the Chamber. It was useless for those who had given him their votes to cast into the electoral urn voting tickets which it had been decided to ignore. They had only to abstain from voting if they wished to show that they remained faithful to their protest, to their right, and to the cause, of which repeated failures have not made the General despair. After referring to the persecutions and calumnies of which he is a victim, the General says: "To explain my conduct, and for the edification of the democracy, I ought to confess my mistakes. A stranger to politics, into which I had been driven by persecution, I believed that Frenchmen might be reconciled on the ground of the sovereignty of the people, and thought that our institutions might be modified by legal methods, electoral or parliamentary. It was an illusion which has been destroyed by experience, and which led me to accept the help of parties whose insults I had forgotten, because they seemed, like ourselves, to be striving for revision, and rallying round the Republic on the condition that it would do away with all persecutions. I must admit that I was wrong to count upon the wisdom and good faith of those parties. That mistake has led to reverses which show how far it is possible to count upon the fidelity and sincerity of men. They have succeeded in delaying the triumph of the popular cause: they have not compromised it. I am expiating in exile the sin of having listened to too many advisers, who now reproach me with their own intrigues and the policy which they counselled me, while using my name to obtain the suffrages of the electors. They now renounce that policy. I renounce it yet more clearly. They separate their cause from mine to return to Parliamentarism. I separate my cause from theirs to return to the people, and to belong entirely to the people, before whom I will appear when they can find judges to try me, and who will find me ready when a soldier is needed, to defend France or to complete the Revolution. With a greater experience of men and things I retain full confidence in the triumph of the popular cause, to which my name has served as a banner. I beg you to express this confidence to your colleagues, to your friends, and to all those who look forward to the establishment of a Republic by the people and for the people. You are the masters of your own destinies. To vanquish the Parliamentarians you have only to carry out, as has already been said, a strike of electors. Let abstention from voting be the means of the pacific conquest of your sovereignty. Let the citizens of Clignancourt have the honour of teaching this means to the country and, rid of a Parliamentarism which only exists by your votes, we shall find ourselves free to establish the People's Republic, and render it prosperous and glorious."

THE COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE following table in the second general memorandum on the cotton crop for the season 1890, summarizes the reports received to the 21st November, and exhibits a rough estimate of the ordinary area, production, and export of the principal cotton-growing provinces for comparison with the sowings of the current year's crop, so far as the latter have as yet been ascertained :—

Province.	Average. Area sown, pure and mixed.	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.	Average exports, bales.	Present Year. Area.	Condition.
Bombay ..	5,200,000	1,000,000	830000	1,300,000	
				3,200,000	Fair to good.
				4,500,000*	
Berar	2,000,000	280,000	260000	2,700,000	Excellent.
Madras	1,700,000	200,000	140000	71,000	
				600,000	Good.
				671,000†	
Central P ..	500,000	60,000	20000	703,000	Fair.
N.W.-P.and Oudh. ..	1,700,000	320,000	240000	1,300,000	Indifferent.
Punjab	800,000	220,000	100000	881,000	Generally fair
Sindh	100,000	40,000	30000	100,000	Good.
Hyderabad.	1,000,000	140,000	80000	..	....
Rajputana and C. I. .	800,000	220,000	180000	..	....
Bengal	200,000	40,000	200-0	..	....

* Sowings not completed.
† No reports.

Area.—In Bombay, Berar, the Madras Presidency, and the Central Provinces the area sown with cotton up to date is larger than usual, a good market last year and favourable sowing rain having stimulated cultivation. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area originally sown was above the normal, but has been seriously reduced by continued and heavy rainfall, resulting in floods. In the Punjab the area is smaller than was sown last year, but up to the average.

Condition and Prospects.—Bombay.—The Deccan crop has suffered from a long break in the rains in August; the general condition is good, but more rain would be beneficial; in Guzerat and the Karnatak rain is needed locally; in Surat sowings have been retarded by floods, but the late crop promises well on the whole. Owing to adequate and seasonable rainfall the crop in Berar is in excellent condition and promises well. The Central Provinces, like the Deccan, suffered from a long break in the rains at a critical period; and, although a fair harvest is anticipated, the outturn will not be equal to that of the past two years, which was exceptionally good at that period of the reports. Sowings in Madras were not sufficiently advanced to admit of a proper forecast, but the prospects are so far promising.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to excessive rain, followed by a long break, the condition of the crop cannot be taken at higher than 60 per cent. of a full crop. In the Punjab, although the area is smaller, a larger outturn than last year is expected.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

SELLING OFF.—Indian Embroidered Muslin, Tupah and Corrah Silk Skirts, Long Robes, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Wool Work Materials, Hosiery, &c., at M. E. COOPER & Co., 10, Church Gate Street.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No 2 Air Gun, bullets 1,000 Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 1-8 springs Rs. 4 spare ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun 30 bullets Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 2, spring replaced Rs. —STEFFENAUER & Co, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—" B," care of this Office.

FOR REPORTS of MR. HASLAM'S MISSION, see *Bombay Guardian*, (Nov. 22nd and 29th) weekly, 2 As. Office :—Grant Road1Bridge, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1890, at 3 p.m.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging ; same the servants. The accommodation good and th food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P.W.D.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound—A fresh kiln, white and blue. Unpacked this morning. Suitable for 'Xmas presents

EVERY one wonders, even Merchants, how we can afford to sell 50 'Xmas Cards for Annas 8, or 100 for Re. 1 only. Few left. Apply Sharp, SHROFF BROTHERs, Bombay.

DON'T fail to see our NOVEL TOYS and PRESENTS specially imported for this season. Toys from 1 anna-1 Dolls from 2 annas. Cheapest House, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

TABLE D'HOTE at PEARSE'S, from 1 to 3 p.m. TIFFIN, Re. 1. At private table, 8 As. per Plate. Tea or Coffee 2 As. per Cup.—7, Church Gate Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the Climate of India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DARK BAY ARAB ; black points, 14-2 ; 6 off. Excellent hack and trapper; believed sound. Price 600 Rs. Apply J. W. ORR, High Court.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent cable. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES. We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOY'S MAN-O'-WAR AND JACK TAR HATS.—Superfine or Heavy Straw Fancy Silk. Printed Bands. In the latest novelties. From Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these imposters, and we offer a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For Dr. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TWILL LINING !
TWILL LINING !!

THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.
AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND COY.
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN & Co., LD.,
Agents.
52, Custom House Road.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HURJEEMULL & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
DIAMOND JEWELLERY OF
Artistic Design and superior finish, consisting of Diamond Tiaras of Brilliant Stars in all sizes ; Diamond spray Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, &c.. &c. Prices on application.
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
[Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

THERE was no further movement in Consols in London yesterday, Reuter's telegram of last evening repeating Thursday's quotation of 96⅛ ; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was again lowered ¼ per cent. making it the same as that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 5 per cent. or one per cent. below the Bank rate. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent higher, at 108¼. Bar Silver advanced ¼d. say to 48⅛d. per oz ; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £80⅛ and £83⅜, respectively. In New York the metal advanced two cents per oz. to 106¼ ; Exchange on London remaining at Wednesday's rate of 4·87¼ dollars, Thursday having been a holiday. The Indian Council made further special allotments of Bills yesterday of two lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 6 7-16d., and one lakh on Madras at 1s. 6½d., the latter rate being 3-32d. above the extreme price obtained for the special allotments on Thursday, and 9-16d. higher than Wednesday's rate at the regular Biddings 1s. 5¾d. remained the Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight. The weekly shipments of Specie to India (advised on Thursday) were £60,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold to this port ; and £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes declined ¼ per cent., say to 95 ; Exchange on London was 4 centimes lower, at fcs. 25·26.

No later news than the above is since to hand through the usual channel, the Indo-European line by which it should have come having broken down, and messages have consequently been diverted to the Suez route which now has a press of traffic.

The only change in General Produce wired by Reuter is an advance of 6d. per quarter in the price of Bombay Linseed to arrive, at 42s. 6d., ex-quay, the spot price remaining unaltered at the same rate. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,140,000 quarters, or an increase of 50,000 quarters on last week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening and Surats irregular, the total sales and those of East Indian Cotton having been the same as Thursda y's at 10,000 bales and 600 bales, respectively. Spot prices of American and Surats were unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for November to the end of January deliveries, and 1-64d. down in the more distant positions, the rates being 5 1-16d. for this month, and 5 15-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Business in Liverpool was again rather brisker during last week than for the week preceeding, the total Sales having reached 8,000 bales more, at 59,000 bales ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales more, at 83,000 bales. The week's Imports wore 43,000 bales heavier at 156,000 bales ; and the total Stock had increased by 62,000 bales, making it 109,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 347,000 bales more than in 1888. The Stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than on last Friday, at 181,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 90,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 11,000 bales more in sight, making the increase in the total Supply 136,000 bales compared with last year, and 605,000 bales as against 1888 ; and in East Indian Cotton 122,000 bales and 243,000 bales, respectively. In spot prices, there had been no change during the week either in Americans or Surats ; but American Arrivals had receded 1-64d. in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in the more distant. As the spot price of American Cotton stood in Liverpool yesterday, it was 7-16d. per lb. lower than this time last year, and ½d. below the rate ruling in 1888.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday was the same as Wednesday's at 9 7-16 cents ; but February Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·38 cents. The Receipts (for two days) were 81,000 bales, and the total for the week again shows a material falling-off compared with the two previous years for the corresponding week; the total increase for the season having become reduced to 95,000 bales compared with last year and 572,000 bales the year before. The quantity, in sight, yesterday was 3,790,000 bales, against 3¼ million bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the twoprevious seasons :—

	1890.	18-9.	1888.
Week's receipts	249,000	286,000	255 000
" exports to U. K.	89,000	148,000	119,000
" " Continent	79,000	107,000	82,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,174.000	3,079,000	2,602,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,200,000	1,224,000	972,000
" to Continent do.	919,000	838,000	591,000
" Stock in the Ports	632,000	715,000	763,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th ultimo affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,820,000	2,714,280	2,244,600
" Surats	374,090	252,400	131,020

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	760.000	651.380	413,300
" London	26,000	15.000	7,000
American afloat	290,000	332,000	282,000
East Indian "	10,000	17,000	10,000
Total	1,086,000	1,015,380	712,300
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16 l.	5d.	5 7-16 l.
" Good Dholleras	4 1-16 d.	4 9-16 d.	4¼ d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 1-16 d.	9-16 l.

Business in our Local Cotton Market has been upon a very small scale to-day, and with the exception of the purchase of a small parcel of old Cutch by a Mill, at Rs. 157 per candy, has been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready New Bengals, at Rs. 154¼-70 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 179¼ ; and Pachora, at Rs. 175½ per candy, the tone of the Market having been quiet, and prices without quotable change.

WHEAT remains very quiet, and few fresh transactions have transpired to-day ; but prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been dull in tone, and with very little doing. The price of *Linseed* has given way half an anna per cwt., and is now quoted at Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt. ; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,930 bales.
Wheat	3½,475 cwt.
Linseed	3,822 "
Gingelly	4,863 "
Ground Nuts	1,442 "
Castor Seed	1,838 "

FREIGHTS are still weak ; but nothing has been done to-day to test rates, mail day work, as usual now on a Saturday, having engrossed attention.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 6⅛d. to 9-16d. for Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 7d. for ready three months' sight Credits ; and a transaction took place immediately, between two of the Banks in Demand, for the mail, at 1s. 6⅜d. Merchants are still unwilling to plan their Paper at the high forward rates quoted for next year ; and a very moderate business has transpired, pressure of mail work having also interfered with business. Some Telegraphic, for May transfer, was done at 1s. 7d. but could not be repeated. The tone of the market at closing was steady, with Bank Demand for January delivery quoted at 1s. 6 13-16d. and Credits 1s. 7 3-16d. for December, and 1s. 7 5-16d. for January delivery, ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..	.....1s. 6 ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 6 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	.....2·01	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong again to-day in sympathy with the improved tenor of advices regarding the governing metal, but no further advance in rates has been established, and the closing prices were 103¼ for Money and Monday's Settlement, and 103 3-16 for the January account, 106¼ to ⅜ is quoted nominally for the other denomination.

SHARES generally are quiet but steady at our quotations, no further movement of importance having taken place in any Scrip to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 30.

H. M. S. Reindeer left Trincomalee last evening for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

N. L. steamer Elbe from Aden arrived.
H. M. S. Peacock from Cape arrived.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday.

The Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Singapore left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 29th instant

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOODE—JONES—November 24, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Richard F. Goode, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to Gwendoline, widow of the late Captain Archibald Jones.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

McHINCH—November 24, Alexander McHinch, C.I.E., aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELDER—November 23, at Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of W E Elder, steamer Mysore, of a son.
HANCOCK—November 13, at Eyston Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, the wife of A Algernon Hancock, of Hilika, Debrugarh, Assam of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CONYNGHAM—BRADSHAW—November 15, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev A N W Spens, assisted by the Rev C A Gillmore, Gerald Ponsonby Lenox Conyngham, Lieutenant, R E, fifth son of Sir W F Lenox, Conyngham, of Spring Hill, Co. Derry, to Elsie, Margaret, eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General A F Bradshaw, Medical Staff.
HENRY—MOORE—November 24, at Bombay, Edward Richard Henry, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa Langrishe, youngest daughter of the late Rev John Lewis Moore, D D, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—November 27, at Gauhati, Assam, Mr A C Campbell, Deputy Commissioner.
CONYNGHAM FRANCIS—November 21, at Umballa Cantonment, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of E Conyngham Francis of Simla, and youngest daughter of John Reilly, Esq, of Belfast, Co. Antrim, Ireland, aged 25 years.
STEWART—November 23, at Cuttack, Orissa, William Day Stewart, M D, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bengal, aged 50.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

EARLY in the present year we commented on more than one occasion upon a review of the economic condition of India which had been written under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The review awakened a good deal of interest at the time, coinciding as its appearance did with the commencement of a movement in Poona for organizing, so far as might be, an industrial revival in this part of India. The writer now takes up the agricultural aspect of the question, but before doing so he endeavours to furnish an answer to some of the criticisms which his first article excited. He welcomes, as he is fairly entitled to do, the Industrial Conference held at Poona in May last as an event of no small significance in this connection. But what is still more worthy of notice is the fact that since his pamphlet appeared, the formation of a native shipping company at Madras, and of a native railway company in Bengal, has shown that people are recognizing that if India is to be helped forward, it must be mainly by Indian enterprise and by Indian capital. How far the industrial museum which it is proposed to establish in Poona and Bombay will help on the economic revival is a question, the answer to which cannot be even suggested until these institutions are at work. We should say, however, that the promoters would do well to see if some more direct way of extending the area of Indian industry cannot be opened out. Museums are admirable institutions for improving industries already in existence ; but it should not be forgotten that they hold a secondary rather than a primary place in the economy of an industrial community. The reviewer has one or two points of some importance to clear up with his critics—with ourselves especially—and in justice to him we will state what his answer is. He maintains that whatever the faults and shortcomings of the people in this matter, the State has much to answer for. So it undoubtedly has, and whoever has read the correspondence with the Government of India respecting the iron industries which has taken place since his review appeared last January will hold that if he had reason to complain of the State then, he has greater reason now. There is at least occasion to ask Government if it will do nothing for Indian industries, not to do anything against them, and to remember that whatever the claims of the Stores Department of the India Office are upon them the claims of capitalists and workers in India are greater. We are asked, nevertheless, to revise our belief that the scheme put forward by the Sarvajanik Sabha has in it something of a claim for the recognition of the *droit au travail* or of the principle of the national workshops founded by the French Provisional Government in 1848. The writer insists that self-help must be the prime motor in any revival that may be brought about in the industrial life of India. We accept his assurance on that point, though we are bound to say that the almost despondent tone in which a year ago he wrote of the helplessness of Indian industry in the presence of foreign competition did not prepare us for it. His own words upon this point are :—"We ask for an adequate provision for national education, general and technical; cheap banking facilities through the agency of State-aided banks of deposit and issue ; subsidies to pioneers of native enterprise, and similar aid in other minor matters. And this is the extent of "optional aid" we require from Government, and that, too, for a time. As soon as the evils of the past have been got over, Government will be perfectly free and right to withdraw it and let us alone."

Self-help, then, is to be the basis on which, according to the writer, the industrial revival of India is to be sought for. That being so, it is unfortunate that the writer—whose ability in argument and exposition it is pleasant to recognise—still leaves so much to be done on the constructive side of his case. State-aided banks, subsidies to the pioneers of native enterprise, and similar aid in other minor matters—this is all that he asks for from Government—and it is quite conceivable that all this might be yielded in such a way as to avoid conflict with Mill's sound principle that "Government aid, when given merely in default of private enterprise, should be so given as to be as far as possible a course of education for the people in the art of accomplishing great objects by individual energy and voluntary co-operation." Is it not time, however, that the purposes thus generally indicated were a little more precisely defined ? A general suggestion for the establishment of State banks must necessarily be ineffective so soon after Sir William Wedderburn's scheme for agricultural banks has died away and been buried under the weight of Government resolutions. It is not pretended that the last word has been said upon that subject, and now that economic questions are being studied with evident care and earnestness in the Deccan is it too much to ask that those who ask for "State-aided banks of deposit and issue" should formulate some scheme for establishing them on lines differing from those unsuccessfully laid down in Sir William Wedderburn's unfortunate project ? So, too, with the assistance that is asked for for the pioneers of industrial enterprise. In what form is it to be given, and what are the kinds of enterprise for which it is to be asked ? It is possible to find an example in the recent action of the Mysore Government in allowing free fuel to the syndicate who propose to develop the iron industries of that State. Is there any locality in which native capitalists are prepared to open up a similar enterprise on condition of receiving similar co-operation from the State ? If there is, we would suggest to the gentlemen in Poona who have the economic and industrial revival of India at heart that they should find out where the opportunity is, and should formulate their suggestions to Government for making use of it. A little generosity on the part of Government in relation to the silver industry—to cite an instance that is perhaps not of great importance—notably in undertaking for a few years the cost of assaying Indian silver ware for the English market, would we think come fairly in the bounds within which the State might legitimately come to the aid of industry. However, it is not for us to enter into details, but for those who have taken up this question, and who may fairly be asked to enter upon the constructive part of the task they have taken in hand. Governments are not as a rule predisposed to enlarge the sphere of their activity except in so far as in doing so they may add to their own empire over individual action, and it is too much to expect that the State in India will go out of its way in order to find out opportunities for helping private enterprise. The only hope of enlisting the help of the State on the side of the "pioneers of native enterprise" is in first finding the pioneers. The Deccan, we may say with all respect to Mr. Ranade, to the Sarvajanik Sabha, and to the writer of this able review, has not produced them. It has made its contributions to the intellectual side of the enterprise, but the industrial revival of India is not to be brought about by abstract reasoning. Is there any means by which the work can be moved forward to another stage ?

We cannot now do justice to the able appreciation of the agricultural aspect of the economic situation in India which occupies the greater part of the current number of the Sabha's *Journal*. That we must leave for another occasion. It will suffice here to indicate as briefly as may be what the writer's main argument is. Approaching the subject from the point of view of the food-supply of the country, he points out that agriculture is now the only industry that is left in India, and that there is little room for extension of tillage, all the good land having been already taken up. Meanwhile population is steadily increasing, and agricultural improvement is therefore necessary if the food-supply of the country is to be kept up to the level of its increasing requirements in respect both of home consumption and of the increasing demands for foreign export. But the conditions under which land is held and taxed in India are such, the writer contends, as to offer a bar to such improvement, and he therefore urges that if the danger of a failing food-supply is to be obviated, coincidently with a continuous growth in the population, some change in the conditions under which land is held is imperatively called for in order to give the ryot an adequate motive to agricultural improvement. It will be seen that the article opens up a wide and contentious field, but one from which the attention of the authorities can never be withdrawn for long at a time. We are at a loss, however, to understand how the way to a satisfactory conclusion is to opened up by the argument that Government should retire, in favour of private enterprise, from "irrigation, forest conservancy, and *tagai* allowances," as entailing responsibilities beyond its proper sphere, and which are beyond its power to discharge properly. *Tagai* allowances, when not advanced by Government, will be advanced, if at all, by the sowcar, and the economists of the Deccan of all people cannot greatly favour that alternative. As to irrigation, all the greater works of that order have in the past been undertaken by native Governments, and it is difficult to see how any other agency than that of the State can be looked to to undertake them now. The almost complete abstention of native capitalists from railway enterprise should suffice to discourage the hope that irrigation would fare well if it were left to individual initiative. Again, whatever may be said against the rigour of the forest administration in this Presidency and elsewhere, forest conservancy left to private initiative would be the least economic alternative that could be imagined. However, these are subjects that can best be dealt with in discussing the review as a whole. In the meantime it is gratifying to come across an example of political criticism in which the defects of British administration are discussed with such a marked absence of prejudice and passion and in which the truth is sought for with so much patient discernment. People who, not so long since, were pleased to interpret "Poona Brahmin" as a synonym for all that was ill-disposed and prejudiced will find in this pamphlet, if they look for it, more than enough to warrant them in revising their judgment.

THERE is something of the audacity of despair in the document in which Mr. Parnell endeavours to justify himself before Irish public opinion. This quality may be seen as much in what he omits to say therein as in what he says. His complete silence upon the O'Shea divorce proceedings is not less remarkable than his extraordinary reference to the Gladstonians as "the English wolves who are howling for my destruction." The obvious absurdity of this account of the matter will be recognized even by the most uncompromising of his supporters. So far from anyone in the Liberal party howling for his destruction, nowhere can the reasons for averting it have been more keenly felt than in their ranks, for they have had to reckon with the possibility that his "destruction" might mean theirs. Their best and only hope for success at and after the next General Election lies in the maintenance of a close union with the Parnellites, and the Liberal wirepullers, as he calls them, are the last people in the world to be likely to sap the position of his party. He may say that his personal conduct can have nothing to do with his public life ; but after all, Mr. Gladstone and the leaders of the Liberal party have decided that point against him, and as this is the one point at issue between him and them it is only burking the question to pretend that the independence of the Nationalist party has been threatened in the action which Mr. Gladstone has taken. Mr. Dillon—whose disinterestedness, however, we are quite prepared to hear called in question—rightly declares that Mr. Gladstone holds the key of the situation, and this seems to be confirmed by the fact that Mr. Parnell's supporters amongst the Nationalist members, who voted unanimously for him last week, are now reduced to a little more than a third of them. This looks as though a solution would be arrived at without any further intervention or demonstration from the Liberal side. What the effect of this embarrassing episode upon the immediate fortunes of Home Rule will be another matter. The fact that the Irish party went with the Government in supporting the first reading of the Land Bill on Friday night, despite Mr. Labouchere's attempt to persuade them to vote for its rejection, betokens for the moment the existence of something like demoralization amongst the Opposition, and at the best it will take time for so serious a misunderstanding as that which has arisen to be healed. We may see enough in it to discourage the assumption that a Gladstonian success at the next General Election would necessarily mean the immediate establishment of Home Rule. Mr. Parnell angrily divulges the fact that Mr. Gladstone proposed to him to reduce the number of Irish members to be retained at Westminster under the Home Rule scheme to thirty-two—a proposal which shows that though the Liberals have spoken of the question of the retention of Irish members at Westminster as having been settled, it has already been the occasion of difference between Mr. Gladstone and the Irish leader. Again, there could scarcely be a more striking illustration of the lack of confidence between Mr. Parnell and the Liberal Opposition than the "amazement" with which he received the offer from Mr. John Morley, of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland in the event of the advent of the Liberals to power. He refused the offer, he says, because he would not forfeit the independence of his party—a declaration which, put into plain English, means that Mr. Parnell will not trust Mr. Gladstone any further than he can see him. Let the quarrel end as it may, it must leave rankling feelings behind it, and it would not be surprising if the Conservatives were to see in it something that might be turned to their own advantage. The ease with which they have been permitted to introduce the Land Bill and to monopolise the whole time of the House till Christmas, is strangely out of accord with the threats that were heard the other day that they should be fought tooth and nail at every step.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, the estimable and accomplished Private Secretary of the late Viceroy, has been deputed to accompany the Czarewitch on his tour to India. No choice that could have been made would have been more suitable from every point of view. Sir Donald Wallace knows Russia as well as he knows India, and is *persona grata* at St. Petersburg as he is at every capital and city at which the Czarewitch will stay in this country. His selection is believed to have been made almost at the eleventh hour, and is understood in London to have been made at the suggestion of Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was able to satisfy the Russian Court that Sir Donald Wallace would be a more suitable guide than M. Onou, the Russian Ambassador at Athens, a diplomatist who has in his time been perhaps a little too active on the anti-Turkish side at Constantinople, and who is said to be destined to succeed M. Nelidoff there when M. Nelidoff is called upon to pay the penalty of failure by being transferred to another post. This explanation is necessary to give intelligibility to what would have been otherwise a highly oracular deliverance in the *Times*, which on the 10th of November remarked :—"It would indeed, have been ungracious and undignified, as well as calculated to embarrass his subsequent movements, had the Czarewitch, on the eve of a visit to the dominions of the greatest Mussulman Power in the world, made himself the cause of grave dissensions in Constantinople. The news would have reached every Mussulman in India long before he landed at Bombay, and consciousness of antagonism in the minds of the population among whom he will temporarily find himself could not have added to the pleasure of his tour. As things are, the hearty welcome which he will certainly receive alike from the Government of India and from the Native Princes, will be marred by no latent sense of annoyance." The passage we have quoted is not too diplomatic in phrasing, but we have stated enough to indicate what the writer was hinting at. Lord Salisbury's politic reference at the Mansion House to the visit of the Czarewitch was an appropriate recognition of the complacency which the Court of St. Petersburg had shown in this matter.

OUR usual summary of the News of the Day will be found to-day on page 6.

TO-MORROW the Trustees of the Port of Bombay make their annual inspection of the harbour, lighthouses, and light vessel.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR KESARISINHAJI, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Idar, arrives in Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning at the Grant Road Station. Besides the reception due to his rank from Government a number of local influential gentlemen will be at the station to meet his Highness.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. BLOOD, Bengal Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Shahjehanpur, will be placed on the temporary half-pay list on Dec. 21.

THE memory of the late Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, who was the agent and the chairman of the board of directors of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, is to be perpetuated in connection with the company's factory. The shareholders of the company have sent a requisition to the directers, asking them to set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the reserve fund for the purpose of placing a statue of the deceased gentleman in the mill premises, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and to apply the balance of Rs. 5,000 to the foundation of a scholarship bearing his name on terms and conditions to be settled hereafter.

THE *Morning Post* writes :—It is now said that Raja Rajendralala Mittra, C. I. E., the eminent *savant* and antiquarian, is to preside at the next meeting of the National Congress. A native paper has some rather comical remarks about this being the first time that a prophet has been honoured in his own country. "For the last five years it has been an exchange of compliments all round." The Raja is described as being rather hard of hearing, and having a temper that would do credit to a younger man, but it is hoped that the "moderating influences around him" will enable him to do justice to his exalted position.

A ST. ANDREW'S DINNER would be incomplete without p

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 12-25 A.M.

The rupture among the members of the Irish Party is more marked than ever since yesterday's division in the Commons over Mr. Labouchere's motion.

Fifty-three members of the Party are against Mr. Parnell, and twenty-three for him.

A resolution of the Government demanding the full time of the House until Christmas was last night carried in the Commons by a large majority.

MR. PARNELL ISSUES A MANIFESTO,

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Parnell is issuing a manifesto to-night and asks Ireland meanwhile to suspend her judgment on him.

Mr. Dillon has been interviewed in America, and declared that Mr. Gladstone holds the key of the situation, and pointed at the necessity of Mr. Parnell's retirement.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 5 A.M.

Mr. Parnell issued his manifesto last night. In it he declares that "the position of the Parnellite section of the Irish Party has been sapped and destroyed by the Liberal wire-pullers. The object of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. John Morley," he says, "is to influence the Party in its choice of a leader by claiming a right to veto that choice. The threat conveyed in the letter is that Home Rule will be lost to Ireland unless the Party consents to throw me to the English wolves who are howling for my destruction. This compels me to divulge facts which hitherto have not been imparted to my colleagues."

Mr. Parnell then recites the parleying between Mr. Gladstone and himself which took place in November, 1889. At that time, says Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone proposed to conciliate English opinion by reducing the number of Irish members in the British House of Commons to thirty-two, intimating at the same time that the Irish Parliament when constituted would not be permitted to settle the land question. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to press the matter with his colleagues. Mr. Parnell strongly opposed the proposition to reduce the number of Irish representatives in the Commons. Mr. John Morley, before the opening of the present Session, Mr. Parnell further alleges, offered him the Chief Secretaryship of Irel and in the event of the advent of the Liberals to power. Mr. Parnell, amazed at the offer, declined it, refusing to forfeit the independence of his Party.

Mr. Parnell, concluding his manifesto, declares that the independence of the Irish Nationalist Party is absolutely necessary, for by that independence alone can they obtain Home Rule, and he doubts the statement that the Irish people, by supporting him, can endanger the Nationalist cause.

Mr. Parnell makes no mention of the O'Shea divorce suit in his manifesto.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he says that the utterances attributed to him in Mr. Parnell's manifesto are entirely inaccurate. He says he merely conversed confidentially and informally with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden regarding the possible amendment of the Home Rule project in 1886, and that Mr. Parnell offered no objection at the time.

OPINION OF MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have telegraphed from New York to Mr. MacCarthy stating that they have read Mr. Parnell's manifesto with the deepest pain, and add that it is impossible for him to continue as leader of the Irish party.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Parnell's manifesto is generally considered remarkable for the disdainful tone displayed towards Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley.

The *Daily News* and *Morning Chronicle* concur that it ends the alliance between the Gladstonian Liberals and the Parnellites.

The Liberal Unionist papers especially attack Mr. Parnell for his breach of honor in divulging confidential secrets.

The Parnellite party are profoundly divided concerning their leader.

The *Freeman's Journal* supports Mr. Parnell.

A THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

The Master Spinners at Oldham have granted a five per cent. advance to their employes towards averting a widespread strike.

THE CONNEMARA DIVORCE CASE.

In the Connemara Divorce suit the respondent was undefended.

The petitioner testified that she was attacked with an illness in 1875, and again in 1882 but was ignorant of the nature of the malady until she instituted the action for separation.

The charge of cruelty was founded thereupon.

The petitioner stated that she rejected her husband's imploring appeal for pardon, because he brought a baseless charge of adultery against her with Dr. Briggs after the discovery of his Lordship's adultery with her maid Moore.

The evidence of doctors, as also of the maid Moore, and Dr. Briggs, confirmed her Ladyship's statement as to the illness and adultery.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Balfour introduced his Irish Land Purchase Bill, which is the former Bill divided into two parts and assimilated with the Ashbourne Act. Its scope is restricted partially according to Mr. Parnell's proposals. A motion by Mr. Labouchere for the rejection of the Bill was rejected by a large majority, the Irish members supporting the Government, and the Bill was then read a first time.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said he was not prepared to make any statement relative to the Bank of England charter, but he was able to say that Government did not anyhow intend to appoint a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the matter.

DEATH OF SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

Sir Rivers Thompson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has died of pneumonia at Gibraltar.

SEVERE WEATHER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Very severe weather with snowstorms prevails throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

INSPECTION OF INDIAN MINES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said the Government of India were considering the question of entrusting the officers of the Geological Survey Department with the inspection of mines.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DECORATED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Her Majesty the Queen has personally decorated Sergeants Watts and McAndrew and Corporal Portman with the medal for gallantry in the field against the Nagas at Konoma.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

H. E. Lord Connemara has expressed to the Secretary of State his wish to be relieved of his office as early as possible.

MR. CAINE ON "TEMPERANCE."

Mr. Caine is at present at Holy Conjeeveram, lecturing upon temperance. The temple trustees expressed their thanks to Mr. Caine, who says that drunkenness is spreading among the people.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT BERNARDMYO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

The *Mandalay Herald* reports that there was a terrible fire at Bernardmyo, on Friday, all the stores and Commissariat godowns being consumed. Lieutenant Ffrench, Commissariat Officer, saved several boxes, bills, ammunition, and other property. The probable cause, the *Herald* says, was that the villagers thus revenged themselves for the recent nocturnal searches for arms made by authorities in their houses.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Brigadier-General Protheroe has been confirmed in the command of the Hyderabad Contingent. Brigadier General Stedman, Inspector-General of Police in Burma, is granted one year's furlough. Major Pulford, going on two months' leave, has made over charge of the Agra circle to Colonel Brown, V. S., Superintending Engineer.

FIELD-FIRING AT ATTOCK.

The rehearsal for the field-firing took place to-day, the weather clearing at Attock, though a gale of wind blowing has wrecked several tents. The date of the march-past is changed to December 4.

STORMS AT QUETTA.

Heavy storms have passed over Quetta and the district. Heavy rain fell, and the line is breached. The hills around Quetta are covered with snow. Winter has set in early.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy visited Chartpore on Friday. After inspecting the Imperial Service troops, he visited Deeg, returning to camp on Saturday.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GADAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, Nov. 29.

Friday last was a gala day here. About eight hundred children, boys and girls, were feted in a large pavilion tastefully decorated and accommodating nearly two thousand persons. The assemblage included the Municipal Commissioners, Government officials, pleaders, and the *elite* of the place. The Collector, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and Mrs. Boevey, who were invited arrived at 4-30 p.m. They were received at the entrance to the pavilion by Dr. Hakim, and conducted to their seats on the dais amidst loud cheers. Mr. Jalihal, head-master of the English School, then read an interesting report about the progress of education in the town. The recitations which followed were very pleasing After the distributi on of prizes the Collector, in an excellent speech, expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress education had made in the town, and specially urged on the assembly the necessity of encouraging female education. The National Anthem was then sung, the whole assembly standing. The distribution of sweetmeats to the children and of *pan-supari* to the visitors terminated the proceedings.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERHAMPORE, Nov. 30.

At a meeting held last evening the Murshidabad Association elected the following delegates to the Congress :—Babus Boikanth Nath Sen, Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Srinath Pal, Krishno Balhabray, Gunpatsingh Mukundalli, Barman Mahendra Nath Mukerjee, Bejoy Krishna Moitra, Shrish Chandra Basu, Parna Chandra Lahiri, Srivan Behari Sen, Hemendra Nath Sen, Ramendra Sundra Tribedi, Mainilal Nahar, and Kumar Umeshchandra Roy. The president was also authorised to substitute any members of the Association in lieu of delegates not attending the Congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats irregular.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5⅛d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes 95

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ per cent. „ 83½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108⅛

Bar Silver 48½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....		59,000	bales.
„ „	Surats.....	4,000	„
„ „	Imports of Cotton ...	156,000	„
„ „	Surats.....	3,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	760,000	„
„ „	Surats.....	181,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton in London ...	26,000	„

More than twenty-five lakhs of maunds of salt were cleared in Bengal during the second quarter of the current year, against twenty-four lakhs during the same period last year, and the duty realised was fifty-eight and a half lakhs of rupees. The importations of Liverpool salt into the port of Calcutta amounted to eighteen lakhs of maunds, against twenty-three lakhs during the second quarter of last year. The Liverpool salt is sold for nearly a third more than the various kinds of country salt.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The present week has been crowded with painful and sensational events. To begin with, there was the publication on Saturday of Mr. Stanley's startling charges against Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson. People had hardly recovered from the shock caused by the African Explorer's horrible narrative than they were reminded of the perils of railway travelling by the occurrence of a terrible disaster under circumstances that seem likely to shake confidence in a company long famous for its admirable management. But the catastrophe in the West of England, heartrending as it was, cannot be compared to the awful fate that has overtaken her Majesty's cruiser Serpent off the Spanish coast. The hopes entertained that the earlier accounts of the extent of the calamity were exaggerated unhappily do not appear likely to be realized. The latest news received by the Admiralty, sad to say, confirm the mournful intelligence that, out of a crew of 176 souls, three only have escaped. Some allowance must be made for the feelings of the relatives of the unfortunate victims. Too much importance, therefore, should not be paid to statements respecting the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessel and the character of her commander. At the same time, naval authorities are not agreed that the Serpent was by any means perfect, and the public will insist upon knowing why she was commissioned for such a journey at this dangerous part of the year. The inquiry into the causes of the most serious mishap that has befallen the British Navy since the Eurydice foundered within a short distance of land on the Isle of Wight coast must be thoroughly searching, or Lord George Hamilton's position in the House of Commons will be made very uncomfortable. A distinguished sailor, Admiral Sir George Elliot, if he is correctly reported, does not hesitate to say that the Serpent and ships of her class are "jerry built." As he puts it with characteristic plainness, they have been constructed on the cheap, so that the Admiralty may make a great show "by having two ships instead of one." He adds :—"They have always been unsatisfactory and given cause for complaint." If the gallant officer's strictures are justified it is not altogether pleasant to learn that the Serpent is one of eight men-of-war ordered during the Earl of Northbrook's tenure of office as First Lord. The man primarily responsible for the adoption of this class of vessels, Sir Cooper Key, is no longer here to defend himself; and up to the present only one expert, Sir William Dowell, has come forward to support Lord George Hamilton's praise of the Serpent. So far from regarding the ill-fated cruiser as of doubtful construction and stability, Sir William Dowell announces that he would have gone round the world in her without hesitation. The same well-known Admiral speaks very highly of Commander Ross, and we are led to believe that some mistake has been made in imputing harshness to an officer described as "a capital fellow and well liked in the service." As Sir W. Dowell claims to have known Commander Ross, who apparently shared the doom of his men, most persons are inclined to accept the testimony, and to regret that accusations of so peculiarly an objectionable kind should have been circulated by a section of the Press at such a moment. Up to the time of writing the details received are extremely meagre, and we can only conjecture what were the precise causes of the accident. We shall, of course, in time know the particulars from the mouths of the three survivors, but at present they are in hospital, and presumably not in a fit condition to give an intelligible narrative of the deplorable event.

It is impossible to exaggerate the impression caused by the appearance of Mr. Stanley's communication to the *Times* and the voluminous controversy to which it has given rise. In the first instance, there was a pretty general disposition to totally disbelieve the charges, especially the graver ones, brought against Major Barttelot, which appeared to rest upon uncertain evidence; but with every desire to be just to that unfortunate officer, I am bound to report that public opinion for the moment leans to the side of his assailants. So far as the particular story of his cruelty to a native woman is concerned, most persons, who are not violent partisans of Mr. Stanley, are disposed to suspend their judgment, and to conclude that if Major Barttelot really was guilty of the acts attributed to him, he must have been more or less insane. Mr. Bonny's contributions, confirming as they do Mr. Stanley on many material points, have had great weight, and may be said to have turned the scale in favour of the leader of the Emin Relief Expedition, As to the revolting accusation preferred against the late Mr. Jameson that he purchased an African girl for the sole pleasure of seeing her killed and eaten before his eyes everybody is reluctant to think that it can possibly be true, but Mr. Bonny is very emphatic on the subject, and the testimony of Assad Farran, the interpreter, published *in extenso* this morning, certainly has the appearance of truth. There is, as the *Times* points out, "such a vivid directness about the narrative, so much of what we must call dramatic consistency in its evolution, and so great a verisimilitude about its details, that if Assad Farran is not speaking the truth, he must be not only a consummate liar, but a great artist." Of course, as a witness, he suffers from having admitted to the Emin Pasha Relief Committee that his statements regarding the alleged cannibalism were without foundation. In the account that he furnished to Mr. Stanley when in Cairo, and which this morning sees the light for the first time, he says that he "was obliged to make a contradiction" for "certain reasons, and especially because it was not (thought) desirable by the Committee that I should give any information about the Expedition." The widow of Mr. Jameson when appealed to declares that the incident has been exaggerated, but refers to the Emin Relief Committee for a detailed refutation. That body, it seems, are in possession of a letter from her husband on the subject, but although the opinion is strongly expressed that they ought to take the public into their confidence, so far they have not deemed it necessary to make any contribution to the controversy. Assad Farran, who writes as if he was an eye-witness, gives the following particulars :—"The girl was taken and tied by the hand to a tree; about five of the natives were sharpening their knives; then a man came and stabbed her with a knife twice in the belly, the girl did not scream but knew what was going on; she was looking right and left as if looking for help, and when she was stabbed she fell down dead. The natives then came and began cutting her in pieces, one was cutting the leg, another the arm, another the head and breast, and another took the inner parts of the belly. After the meat was divided some took it to the river to wash it, others went straight to their huts. During this time Mr. Jameson had his book and pencil in hand, and was making rough sketches of the scene." Mr. Bonny in the further statement that he made yesterday to a representative of the *Times* ascribes the culmination of Major Barttelot's violence "to the excitement brought on by his knowledge of the cannibal story, and the possible consequences when it should reach England." The Major, Mr. Bonny tells us, talked incessantly about losing his commission and being disgraced at home. It is almost a pity that Mr. Bonny did not mention these additional facts in the first narrative that he dictated and signed, but perhaps they did not then occur to him or assume in his mind their actual importance. He now enters into details respecting the sending by Mr. Jameson to England of the head and neck of a native to be embalmed. Mr. Bonny has seen the ghastly object in Mrs. Jameson's house, in London. While there upon one occasion she showed him, he tells us, "the curiosity." "Do you know this, gentleman?" she asked. Mr. Bonny replied, "Yes. I know him well. I have shaken hands with him many times." This does not show that Mr. Jameson was the friend he is represented to be, but it clearly indicates the existence of a curiously morbid taste. Mr. Bonny declares that the dressing of the head was entrusted to Messrs. Rowland Ward and Co., the well-known naturalists of Piccadilly. Mr. Rowland Ward of that firm when questioned yesterday replied :—"My relations with the family of the late Mr. Jameson are such that I must decline to make any statement regarding the matter. You will therefore kindly excuse me. I cannot talk upon the subject." Although the Emin Pasha Relief Committee are silent, the memory of Mr. Jameson is not without defenders. For instance, Mr. Rider Haggard and Sir Frederick Milner, who travelled in the same steamer with him, write to say that from their knowledge of him, the cannibal story must be false. Their testimony, however creditable it may be to them, cannot be considered as much more conclusive than Sir Robert Fowler's naive declaration that, because he has sat with Sir Walter Barttelot for sixteen years in the House of Commons, and regards him as a high-minded English gentleman, his son could not have done anything to derogate from the honoured name he bore. In certain quarters the cry has been raised for a Commission of Inquiry into the whole facts connected with the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, and there is a widespread wish that the matter may find its way into the law courts. The fact that Mr. Stanley had engaged the services of a celebrated solicitor, and a still more celebrated barrister, suggested the idea that he proposed to institute legal proceedings against Major Barttelot's brother. But it has transpired that Mr. Stanley is only preparing to defend himself should an action be brought by the other side.

The disagreeable controversy has caused almost as much excitement on the Continent in England, and, as was to be expected, the French papers, from the *Journal des Debats* downwards, are not inclined to lose so good an opportunity of railing against what they call our hypocrisy. I am quite prepared to find some of these amiable journalists referring to the preservation of the native's head as another proof of the fact that beneath our professions of piety we conceal a specially brutal nature. But if our neighbours are inclined to be so censorious at the expense of Englishmen, some of our own countrymen are equally severe, and pioneers of British enterprise as a class are not just now in great favour. A popular evening paper goes so far as to suggest that a meeting should be held in St. James's Hall as, I suppose, a sort of national humiliation. The revelations of the past week are no doubt very lamentable and very sickening, but assuming that they are absolutely true the English as a nation are scarcely called upon to sit in sackcloth and ashes. Sir W. Barttelot, in addressing his constituents the other day, remarked that if his son had still been alive we should not have heard of the charges. Whether Sir W. Barttelot is right or not, it does seem strange that two dead men should be held responsible for all that went wrong in connection with the unfortunate Expedition. Perhaps if the matter ever comes into a Court of Justice, it may be found that some persons, who are now accusers, might be in the position of accused. For instance, Lieutenant Troup, who seems to be thirsting for Stanley's blood, proclaims the delight with which he would cross-examine the great explorer himself. One result of the revelations will be to make the authorities extra careful when they are asked to assist future explorations. Some persons seem to see in the withdrawal of the "*quasi*-official support" given to Mr. Bennett's Expedition to West Africa the first effects of the disclosures with which the civilized world is now ringing.

I have made inquiries in the right quarter, and cannot obtain confirmation of the rumour that Sir John Gorst is to succeed Lord Connemara as Governor of Madras. Many persons think it not unlikely that the appointment will be given to the Under Secretary of State for India, although his personal friends consider that it would be an inadequate reward for his services. His admirers think that he ought to be in the Cabinet, and cannot understand why so able a man should be excluded from the coveted inner circle. One of the reasons, I believe, why Sir John Gorst is not a Cabinet Minister is that he is, comparatively speaking, a poor man. He has, I am told, great expectations from a rich bachelor brother whose estates are in one of the Home counties, but at present Sir John's possessions do not apparently come up to what is considered the proper standard for a member of the Cabinet. If Sir John Gorst were to accept the Madras Governorship he would be a great loss to the India Office. Putting aside his political views, Sir John Gorst is the very best Under-Secretary of India that we have had for years. While many of his predecessors have been content with a superficial knowledge of the country which they have helped to govern, Sir John Gorst has gone deeply into things, and it is said that the permanent officials have been astounded at his penetration and industry.

Of the Lord Mayor's show and the Prime Minister's speech at Guildhall there is not much to show. Respecting the civic display the general verdict is favourable, though I think Sheriff Augustus Harris has received more credit than he deserves for the cars so extensively puffed beforehand. The most interesting portion of the pageant was the honour paid to the old veterans, who were warmly greeted by a not too demonstrative crowd. The portion of Lord Salisbury's speech that will attract most attention in India was his graceful reference to the forthcoming visit of the Czarewitch to India's references, which has given great satisfaction at St. Petersburg. The selection of Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace to accompany the heir to the Russian throne is considered very suitable, and those who know Mr. Hardinge, the Attache associated with the ex-Private Secretary to the Viceroy, speak highly of his qualifications.

The O'Shea Divorce Case promises to be the sensational event of the coming week. Both sides have been studiously reticent, and it was not generally known until what transpired in court yesterday that the petitioner is accused by his wife of having committed adultery with an elder sister of hers, a Mrs. Steel, wife of the former Colonel of a crack cavalry regiment that has lately come home from India.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals are enthusiastic in their praises of the new "tea cafe," which an enterprising London Company—the Great Tower Street Tea Company, Limited—are opening in the French capital, and which has been designed by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the able curator of the India Museum, at South Kensington. I had an opportunity when in Paris the other day of inspecting the "Palais Indien," designated as it is and although, owing to the procrastination of the French contractors, and the intervention of the Toussaint holidays, the work was in an incomplete state, sufficient progress had been made to enable me to form a good idea of what it would be like when finished. The style is oriental throughout, even to the fittings of the electric light, which are of Benares and Cashmere workmanship. The facade is very pretty, and cannot fail to attract the attention of passers-by. It forms an arcade with three entrances, the material employed being deodars with panels of highly-decorated Indian glazed tiles. The carrying of this frame work as well as of the interior decoration is very rich, and most of it, I believe, was procured from India. A luxurious divan forms one of the most striking features of the principal salon, but what I most admired were three extremely graceful arches, which must have given the architect immense trouble owing to the peculiar shape of the rooms. The gorgeous stuff that drape the ceilings and walls, combined with the handsome windows, copied from an ancient Jeypore palace add very much to the cheerfulness of the building. The Countess of Lytton, who is no mean judge in such matters, paid Mr. Clarke the compliment of visiting the shop the other day, and warmly congratulated that gentleman on the tastefulness of his design. For the sake of the Indian tea industry, it is to be hoped that the spirited enterprise of the lower company will be rewarded with success. The only rival so far as I am aware, is a place in the Rue Royal, which is entirely French in its management and enormously expensive. The Palais Indien is admirably situated in the Rue Auber within a stone's throw of the Opera House, and as the charges are to be moderate the experiment ought to succeed Whether as the result of the efforts of the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition or not I cannot say, but the French are gradually outgrowing their prejudice against tea. As Lager beer has within recent years become the favourite drink of Parisians of all grades, so in a short time we may perhaps find tea as popular a beverage with our neighbours as it is with us. To judge from the frequency with which the expression appears in French novels and plays "Five O'Clock Tea" has already become an institution in circles that are entitled to be considered *chic*. The Palais Indien, I hear, will be formally opened next Thursday. On the occasion of her visit Lady Lytton was accompanied by the Ambassador's Private Secretary and right-hand man, Mr. H. Austin Lee. His friends in India may be interested to learn that he has lately obtained possession by purchase of one of the channel islands. What he intends to do with it I can not say. He can hardly mean to use it as a place of residence, advantageous as solitude sometimes is.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTOCK, Nov. 26.

On Friday, the 21st, the first phase of the Attock manœuvres came to an end The general idea of this phase was that General Keene's force, advancing from Peshawur, formed the right wing of an invading army making for Attock. The latter place is on the left bank of the Indus and the only approach to it is by the newly-made bridge. To protect this bridge and deny it to the enemy was the object of General Elles, commanding the Rawal Pindi Force.

The force at General Elles' disposal not being big enough for the occupation of a position protecting the bridge from attack from any direction, and there being only sufficient troops with General Keene to represent one wing of an invading army as above stated, the manœuvres have been divided into three phases, each being an attack on and defence of a different portion of General Elles' position.

This fact of course leaves a good deal to the imagination, and also renders General Elles' task an easier one, and General Keene's a more difficult one than would be the case in real warfare. The former always knowing approximately from where to expect attack, and the latter on the other hand knowing that his adversary is certain to be prepared for him. In other respects, however, the manœuvres have hitherto and will continue to prove most instructive both in ascertaining the marching and manœuvring powers of the attacking force over very hilly country, and in practising the defending force in taking up and occupying defensive lines in hill ranges.

Throughout the manœuvres in order to compensate General Keene for the difficulties of his task his infantry and guns have each redeemed as three times their actual number. This has usually been done by counting every two guns brought into action as equivalent to a battery, and in every case where infantry has advanced he has been allowed to bring on his whole force in front line, assuming the presence of supports and reserves in their rear.

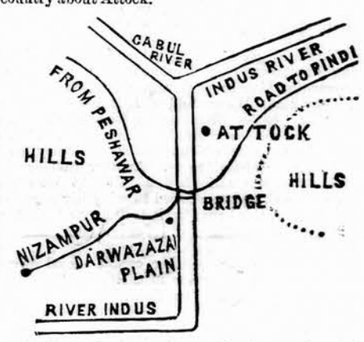
General Keene's Cavalry and R. H. A. pushed on from Nowshera on the 14th, and succeeded in crossing the Attock bridge without opposition—on debouching from the hills however on to the Lawrence Force plain they were met by the cavalry screen of the Rawal Pindi Force. The Peshawur Cavalry is said to have got slightly the best of this day's engagements—the Rawal Pindi Cavalry Brigade losing its Horse Artillery battery which was surprised in column of route crossing a bridge—they did not however succeed in piercing the Rawal Pindi screen.

On the 15th the hostile cavalries renewed their engagements, their outposts having been in contact all night. The Rawal Pindi main body now, however, began to come up and the Peshawar Cavalry was consequently obliged to retire back over the Indus.

The Rawal Pindi Cavalry followed, not in pursuit, for hostilities had ceased for the day and both forces encamped on the right bank of the Indus at the eastern extremity of the Darwazagai plains.

There was only one road, bounded on one side by precipitous rocks and on the other by the Indus, for both brigades and their baggage to march over, so there was considerable delay and many blocks. Some regiments of the Rawal Pindi Force I believe did not get their camp regularly pitched and every thing up for nearly thirty-six hours, though the distance could not have been more than about eighteen miles.

As the Darwazagai plains was the scene of operation for the next few days. It will be as well to explain by means of a rough sketch the lie of the country about Attock.



On the 16th, the Peshawar Cavalry continued its retreat to Nizampur, about twelve miles from Darwazagai village, the Rawul Pindi Cavalry remaining at the latter place. On this day also General Elles' main body marched in and were concentrable in camp also at Darwazagai village.

Having driven back the Peshwar Cavalry and gained possession of the river line General Elles' plan was now to take up a strong defensive position covering the bridge and wait the attack of the invading force.

On Monday, the 17th, the whole of the defending cavalry moved out without guns towards Nizampur and were met by four squadrons and two guns about five miles to the east of the place. The presence of the guns with the latter more or less made up for their inferiority in strength, and the first engagement was decidedly in their favour, the Rawal Pindi Cavalry being ordered by the umpires to retire. The Peshawur Cavalry came on after them but, perhaps a little flushed with success, neglected to thoroughly reconnoitre the ground. The consequence was that their battery was taken by surprise before it had time to unlimber by a squadron of the 11th B. L. posted behind a hill. This time the Northern Cavalry were in their turn ordered back, their battery being adjudged out of action, whereupon hostilities ceased for the day.

On Tuesday, the 18th, the Rawal Pindi Cavalry Brigade moved out again with its Horse Artillery and also a battery of Field Artillery. They were opposed by a small force of the Peshawur Cavalry consisting of two squadrons and two guns which had taken up a defensive position on the far bank of a dry river bed, most of their men being dismounted. They were not attacked by the Rawal Pindi Cavalry, who could undoubtedly have driven them back. They were eventually reinforced by a battalion of Infantry—representing a brigade from General Keene's main body, which was by this time marching into Nizampur from Nowshera. Had this battalion come up on a flank the Rawal Pindi guns and cavalry must have been forced to return with loss. But it advanced across the river bed straight against the battery in action and must have suffered so severely that it was ordered to return with a loss of a quarter of its number. The battalion was also charged in flank during its advance by a squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Neither force seeming now inclined to renew hostilities, operation were suspended for the day.

On Wednesday, the 19th, General Elles moved out a considerable portion of his main body, in addition to his Cavalry Brigade, took up a position about three miles west of Darwazagai to oppose General Keene's further advance; but the latter determined to give his troops a day's rest, and contented himself with sending forward a small force of all arms to make a demonstration, and to occupy a small village called Schwangi about halfway between Darwazagai and Nizampur on the banks of the Indus. On the 20th, General Elles again moved out the greater part of his force and took up the same position as on the previous day. A brisk fire was soon opened on his left by Infantry, and shortly after Cavalry and Artillery appeared on his front on both sides of the Darwazagai Nizampur Road. It was thought for some time that General Keene meant attacking in force on the left, but clouds of dust in the distance on the right front soon disclosed his real intention. He was, as a matter of fact, simply making a feint against General Elles' left, while he moved his Mountain Artillery and the main body of his Infantry away to the hills on the north. This movement was rendered safe by his Cavalry and Field Artillery. It was now pretty clear that General Keene did not mean fighting that day, and it was also almost certain that he intended making his main attack on the following day through the hills. This enabled General Elles to move his main body during the night and early the following morning into the hills, where he took up a very strong position facing west and south, and only leaving Cavalry and Field Artillery in the plains below to protect his left rear. Hostilites were allowed to go on all night, though the orginal intention had been to suspend operations daily at 6 p. m. I believe there was some slight misunderstanding about this; at all events there is no doubt that had General Keene's movements on his main body to the hills been carried out by night, it would have left General Elles in considerable doubt as to his intentions, but in a country where the smallest body of troops moving makes a cloud of dust which can be seen for miles, besides the fact of the plains in which he was working being completely overlooked from the hills, it was impossible to conceal the movement by day. However, General Keene's movements on this day were both well conceived and carried out.

On Friday, the 21st, hostilities began with daybreak. The Highland Light Infantry, of General Keene's Force, where among the first to advance against the south-west angle of General Elles' position. They clambered up the steep hills in true Highland style, and though they managed to reach the crest without much loss, they were ordered to retire on account of the heavy fire they then became exposed to.

Some distance to the left, and on about the centre of the west face of the position, General Keene had determined to make his main attack, and five battalions were advancing along the nullas and over the steep hill leading to this portion of the position. In the meantime mountain guns were making their way up to every points of vantage from which their fire could be brought to bear on the defenders. The nature of the country, consisting of most precipitous hills with few tracks and no roads made the advance a very slow one, and also cause the different portion of the attack more or less disconnected. Till the final main assault the fire was desultory and often ceased for long intervals.

About 2 p.m. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived on the ground, having just come from Delhi. Shortly after this the final assault was delivered by the 1st P. I. 5th Goorkhas and Guides Infantry well supported to the end by a widely-spread array of mountain guns.

The defenders' position was very strong, and they simply lay down under cover, and when the attackers had advanced to about 300 yards of the position the cease fire sounded and the action was stopped. In the meantime a brigade of General Keene's with his field-guns had been making a secondary attack on the south face of General Elles' position, but this portion was also very strongly held, and the general opinion seemed to be that with the force at his disposal, General Keene could not have broken through. His attack, however, was well conceived and admirably delivered, and the determined way in which his infantry and mountain guns surmounted every obstacle in a most difficult country is deserving of the highest praise. The signalling and telegraph arrangements of the defending force under the superintendence of Mr. Bignell and Captain Hamilton were especially good.

On the whole the manœuvres are considered by all to be most instructive, and to be a nearer approach to the real thing than any that have yet taken place, with the exception of actual fighting the whole of the marching, orders, equipments, manœuvring, &c., of the two forces are exactly such as would take place in actual warfare.

The weather was most favourable during the first phase—never too cold and seldom hot even during the day—but to-day it has begun to rain, which does not look so well for the second and third phases.

ANOTHER BALLOONING FIASCO IN BOMBAY.

At the end of May last, it will be remembered, a native, bearing the name of Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali, announced that he would make a balloon ascent and parachute descent which ended in a fiasco. He made no attempt to ascend at all, and it was with difficulty the angry spectators could be got to disperse. A few days ago this same man had the boldness to announce through the medium of posters and boards with pictures of balloons carried through the city on the shoulders of coolies, that he would make another attempt to descend with a parachute on the afternoon of Saturday last. But the public, at any rate the majority of them, were determined not to be taken in again, and if about three hundred paid for admission to the enclosure, thousands remained outside, perched on house-tops, and on the branches of trees. And again they were doomed to disappointment; for, although Hajee Hoosein managed to ascend a little way into the air, he came down as he went up, leaving out of the performance the sensational "leap for life" and descent from "cloudland to earth" by means of a parachute. The balloonist commenced his preparations in a very business-like manner, despatching during the afternoon several pilot balloons to ascertain the direction of the wind, particularly the upper currents. As on the previous occasion he could form no definite idea as to how high he might go, nor any conjecture as to where he might drop. He placed his confidence in God, he said, for a safe descent. The balloon, he further stated, contained 2,500 yards of silk and had been made by an Italian. It cost him over two thousand rupees. During his stay in Persia he accomplished countless ascents, which were a great pleasure to the people there to witness. The balloon, which measured about seventy feet from top to mouth with a diameter of nearly twenty-five feet was spread upon the ground over an earthen furnace, while hard by stood a stack of rice grass and a couple of tins of kerosine oil to saturate it with, for the balloon was to be inflated by means of fire. About half-past four Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali gave the order to inflate the balloon, upon which a stalwart looking Mogul got beneath it in order to light the furnace; and now it was the fun began. The balloon quickly expanded, and in quarter of an hour over half of it was inflated. Then it began to roll about in a most dangerous fashion, and the balloonist growing excited rushed wildly about, calling upon people, to hold the balloon and prevent it being blown upon the flames. To add to the excitement the stay from which the balloon was suspended in the centre snapped owing to the heavy strain upon it. This mishap almost caused the balloon to collapse besides which it had a narrow escape from fire. It was now ten minutes to five and the spectators who had paid for admission were growing impatient even though a native band endeavoured to keep things lively. The rope having been repaired matters seemed to be going well, the balloon increasing rapidly in size until it suddenly collapsed again to half the dimensions it had assumed to the evident consternation of the fireman within who had to bring a long bamboo into requisition to save the balloon once more from the flames. A sort of a canvas screen was then put up to shield the balloon from the breeze, but that proved so fragile that no sooner was it raised than it came down with a crash. However, Hajee Hoosein and his band of assistants managed to get the balloon filled at last, although it looked very like as if it would break away from the ropes that held it. "Aga Shah Allah" shouted the Haji's followers who scattered at the same time incense upon the balloon to ensure a successful flight. Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali now stripped himself of his outer dress and appeared in a long pair of hose reaching above his knees, shoes, knickerbockers of pink silk, and a checked cashmere waistcoat. The balloon gave another tremendous lurch on to the furnace, but was once more preserved by the man with the long pole within. It was already a quarter past five and the balloon was fairly inflated. Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali, having approached the assembly and bade them farewell, advanced to the balloon, and taking his seat gave the word to "let go," when the balloon sailed off, the aeronaut sitting on a trapeze about fifteen feet below the mouth. It gradually rose to about five hundred feet, and sailed in a south-easterly direction towards the Gunpowder Works, at Mazagon. In a few minutes it began to descend, and although Hajee Hoosein dropped his weights the balloon continued on its downward course, and the spectators were loud in their expressions of disappointment at not witnessing the parachute descent which Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali had announced would take place. The adventurous aeronaut had a very narrow escape from being dashed to the ground as his balloon approached *terra firma*. In fact a rumour was rife that he had been killed. As the balloon slowly descended it was noticed that Hajee Hoossein had got entangled in the ropes from which he was endeavouring to extricate himself. Had it not been for the timely assistance of a number of the townspeople who rushed upon the roof of a house in Gorupdeo, Mazagon, and extricated the trembling adventurer from the meshes of the balloon his adventure might have ended fatally. After his release on the house-top

the balloon shot away, bumping over several buildings and came in collision with a toddy tree, where it was rent and immediately collapsed. Hajee Hoosein Aga Ali descended with his rescuers, and was immediately confronted with the proprietor of the building for the damage caused to the tiles on his house-top. At about six o'clock the æronaut made his way back to Chinchpoogly, accompanied by his band of ragged followers, who had rushed off in a gharry to render any assistance if necessary. The balloon was picked up by some townspeople and returned to its owner yesterday afternoon. It ought to be added that the traffic regulations were admirably carried out by the police. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendents Crummy and Sweeny kept the carriages and crowds of people round the enclosure in excellent order.

NOTES FROM BHOSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, Nov. 28.

Bhosawal has been once more the scene of amateur theatricals, this time in the shape of a Christy Minstrel entertainment, and I do not exaggerate in saying that the performance was as great a success as that given a short time ago. Two performances were given by the minstrels, both times to exceptionally good houses, and it must have been very gratifying to the performers to note that the success of their first appearance was so great as to ensure a second full house. The entertainment was opened by a solo on the pianoforte, by a well-known Bombay pianist, Miss Flower. This was most brilliantly rendered, and was a great treat to the lovers of music in Bhosawal, of which there are such a few. This was followed by the rise of the curtain, and the singing by the company of the opening chorus "Down the River." The chorus was well and expressively sung, and elicited a burst of applause.

After the usual introductory conversations between the interlocutor, Bones and Tambo, a rather long programme was gone through, and it speaks volumes for the efforts of the company, that the appreciation of the audience did not once flag during the singing, dialogues, &c., judging, from the way in which the various items were applauded. The songs were well rendered throughout, and the parts of Bones and Tambo were well and spiritedly acted. The first part of the programme was brought to a close by the singing by Mr. Marshall, in throughly good style of the "Old Brigade;" the entire company joining in the chorus and to the time of music going through, some very intricate evolutions in which they were ably instructed by Sergeant Instructor Tuffield.

After an interval of five minutes the second part of the programme was commenced. The first item was a banjo solo, by Mr. Pickin. This minstrel by his splendid manipulation of the banjo proved himself quite a master of the instrument, and in response to an encore, which there was no denying, played some very pretty selections. After this came Mr. Harding in a character song, entitled "I'm not the old man I used to was.' His get-up and acting were perfect and the singing and breakdown as good, and the applause which followed this performance was simply deafening. The programme was, however, too long to admit of all the encores called for being given.

This was followed by a sharp speech by Sergeant Instructor Tuffield. Short, pithy, and decidedly amusing. I am unable to give you the title of the speech, but the variety of subject introduced into it would I am afraid almost preclude the possibility of any distinctive title. The next item on the programme was a medley, called "General Jumbo's Army." Any attempt of mine to describe this performance could do it but scant justice. There were five soldiers, a colonel, and the general commanding the division on his Arab charger. The confusion which this charger caused by every now and then plunging into the ranks was a decided feature but ruinous to order on parade. The uniforms were sublimely ridiculous, as were the orders given and the way in which they were carried out. The audience was in one continual roar of laughter from the time the army made its appearance to the time it marched off, and it must I am sure have been a relief to some aching sides. As indeed it was to mine, to have a short space in which to breathe. The performance concluded with a very amusing farce, entitled "Black Lunatics."

Viewing the entertainment as a whole, it was a decidedly good one, and displayed an amount of talent which one would hardly expect to find in a single station. I have since the performance heard many remark that it was in many respects superior to some of the performances of the kind which they have seen in Bombay. And not one of the audience I am sure but felt that the amount paid had been well expended.

To Mr. Hunt, our popular station master here, is due great credit as the promoter of the entertainment, and he must, as also all those by whom he was assisted, feel that their efforts to produce a really first-class performance are well rewarded. Mr. Hunt took the part of interlocutor, in the minstrel performance, and a prominent part in the farce, in both of which he did well. I must not forget to mention the services of Mrs. Bice, the wife of the travelling auditor, for the careful and patient way in which she accompanied the performers through their songs. Mrs. Bice is a fine musician, and her kindness in undertaking to accompany the songs on the piano is very much appreciated.

I hope this is not by any means the last performance of the kind, for it would indeed be a pity, after showing us what Bhosawal can do, to drop back again into the old groove. We are now fairly launched into the cold season, and in the pleasant weather which we are experiencing can hardly realise that Bhosawal was such an awful place, but a few months ago.

THE VACCINATION DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation, one thing struck me which has a practical bearing on the question. One of the arguments advanced for having a building to locate the heifers required for vaccination and to make quarters for the Superintendent of Vaccination was that it was essential that a man should be always on the spot to watch the heifers. Now, to have these animals watched by a highly-paid superintendent must mean that it is for some important purpose requiring perhaps special skill and knowledge (otherwise a mere syce would suffice). As far as I can make out, the object is to watch the result of the vaccination on these animals (heifers) as well as to observe the condition, healthier or otherwise, of the animals to be vaccinated. On the face of it nobody short of a veterinarian can be in a position to fulfil these conditions, because there are certain contagious diseases, latent or fully developed, to which these animals are subject, and which cannot be made out by persons having no knowledge of veterinary science but which have nevertheless a great influence on the character and potency of the lymph. Who knows that this fact may have something—why, a great deal—to do with the complaint of unsuccessful cases of vaccination as well as cases in which the virus of dire diseases like phthisis, eczema contagiosa, anthrax, &c., is said to be inoculated along with the vaccine lymph! Do not medical men meet with cases where immediately after vaccination healthy children are covered with various sorts of intractable eruptions and go on languishing? May not this also have something to do with the unhealthy condition of the vaccine lymph? Cannot these facts be taken as a strong argument in favour of having a veterinarian who should also be a medical graduate under the control of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer to watch this most important function of the Municipality. I hope that when Dr. Khory's proposition is again brought forward in due course, the corporators and the Municipal officers will not fail to keep this in mind while voting for it. It goes without saying that a man possessing both veterinary and medical knowledge to assist the present Superintendent of Vaccination will be of inestimable gain to the department.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 29. PUBLIC HEALTH.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been made:—

To 2nd Battalion: Lieutenants Adye and Vander Gutch, Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant Gobbett, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant Hoy, Border Regiment.

The undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Major Gaulter, Hampshire Regiment; Major Broderick, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Surgeon Fletcher, Medical Staff; Lieutenant Walker, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Norman, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lieutenant S. J. Dent, Scottish Borderers, C. E. Carr, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and W. H. N. Glossop, Suffolk Regiment, have been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

Veterinary Surgeon R. F. Frost, who went home on sick leave, reverted to the British establishment from the 3rd instant.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Claughton and MacArthur of the Kings' Own Scottish Borderers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, wiring on Wednesday night, said that in the Connemara Divorce Case would "admit adultery with his wife's maid ten years ago which constitutes legal cruelty."

ALL regiments in India on the march at the time of the taking of the coming Census, must arrange to have their weekly halt on the 27th of February.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return from Germany about the 25th, and are to stay with the Queen at Windsor and at Osborne until after Christmas. They will take up their residence at Government House, Portsmouth, on Jan. 1. The Duke and Duchess will be the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham during the first week of next month.

THE many friends in India of General Solly-Flood's popular A. D. C., Captain J. Hanwell, R.A., who, it will be remembered, was so badly injured in a steeple-chase, will be glad to hear that the operation which he came home to undergo, has resulted in making him all right again, and he returns to his duties by the Serapis.

THE Governor-General of Netherlands India has revived an Order of Council forbidding the transfer of lands for cultivation to any but Dutchmen or Dutch companies. The British owners and companies already in authorised possession of their lands will not be interfered with, but new comers are excluded, or will have to circumvent the law in some manner that will establish an outward submission while still leaving the power in the hands of capitalists.

A ROYAL WARRANT appeared in the London *Gazette* of the 17th instant, which has been issued to amend the rules regarding the promotion and transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of officers of the Indian Army. These rules refer solely to the Local and General List officers, the corresponding regulations for the Staff Corps having been embodied in the Royal Warrant of Feb. 22 last. Although it was understood that something of the sort would follow, it is nevertheless rather hard on the locals to bring these new regulations into operation with scarcely any previous notice. The Queen's Army and the Staff Corps had a year's grace given them in which to make their arrangements; and they have the Henley clause to protect their rights.

"ATLAS" hears that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has made a humble request that the Queen will be graciously pleased to restore him to his position as a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. When the Maharajah kicked up his heels so egregiously he formally returned the insignia of the order, and expressed a wish that his name might be forthwith erased from the list of Knights. I suppose, says "Atlas," Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross will presently advise the Queen to reinstate her flighty subject, as there appears to be a general desire to deal very tenderly with him.

THE defendants in the Warburton case have filed an appeal for revision to the Chief Court. The complainant will, therefore, also probably appeal. The other case, Warburton *versus* Buchanan, has come to an end, and the complaint has been withdrawn, the defendant having published an apology in the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the *Tribune*, in accordance with a draft apology approved by the Court.

THERE is anxiety in Bengal, and rumours of coming unpleasantness. Speculation regarding the succeeding Lieutenant-Governor is distinctly of a gloomy kind. We are told—"It is asserted by some that Sir Charles Elliot comes with a mission to introduce certain repressive measures intended to curb the Bengalis, which Sir Steuart Bayley could not persuade himself to do. Another rumour proclaims that Sir Charles is wedded to the view that no natives should be allowed to enjoy pay exceeding Rs. 500. A third rumour is to the effect that reduction of expenditure will be the chief work of the coming ruler. A fourth one credits Sir Charles with the idea of introducing certain novel principles in the appointment of members to the Bengal Legislative Council." The first rumour—that about repressing the Bengalis—is somewhat interesting as indicating some latent consciousness that there may be reason for such measures.

MR. GLADSTONE having been asked whether he would support Sir Joseph Pease's motion for the abolition of the Indian opium traffic, replied: "Since 1840 I have co-operated publicly and officially in endeavouring to correct our policy with regard to opium, and much evil has been got rid of. I cannot without more minute knowledge bind myself to a particular course, but I do not regard the question as closed, and with the improved tone and practice of modern Indian government, I hope more good may yet be done."

COLONEL CHARLES EUAN-SMITH, C. B., upon whom Her Majesty has just conferred a Knight Commandership of the Bath, was born in 1842, and married in 1877 Edith, daughter of Col. F. Alexander, R. A. Sir Euan-Smith served in the Abyssinian expedition of 1867; was colonel in the Madras Infantry 1885-89, but retired in the latter year; first Assistant Resident at Hyderabad to 1878, and Political Agent of the second class from 1878. He was political officer with the Ghuzni Field Force in 1880; Her Majesty's Consul at Muscat, 1879-80; and he has been Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General of Zanzibar since 1887. He was created a companion of the order of the Star of India for his services in India.

THE announcement that the Czarewitch is to be betrothed to Princess Marie of Greece is (says the *World*) a fabrication, and a particularly absurd one, for she will not be fifteen until March next; added to which, it is well known that marriages between first cousins are positively prohibited in the Orthodox Greek Church. It is believed at St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch will next year be formally betrothed to Princess Helena of Montenegro, the fourth daughter of Prince Nicholas, who was born in January, 1873. The Emperor Alexander is known to be very anxious that his eldest son should marry her.

THE announcement is made that the Emperor William has given his consent to the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest child of the Empress Frederick, to the Crown Prince of Italy. The Princess completed her eighteenth year on April 22 last, while the Prince of Naples (to give King Humbert's only child his official designation) attained his majority no longer ago than Tuesday last.

THE present staff of the Sub-marine Mining Service in India, both European and native, having been found inadequate and the native portion unsuitable, the Government of India submitted to the home authorities certain proposals for the re-organisation of the service. These have been approved and will be carried out in due course. The changes sanctioned, briefly stated, are—the increase of Royal Engineer subalterns from four to six, on the understanding that there will be no increase in the total establishment of Royal Engineer officers in India, who will continue to serve on their present pay and allowances. The present strength of 37 British non-commissioned officers being unequal to providing for efficient service in the Hooghly, at Rangoon, Bombay and Karachi, their number has been doubled, and 74 will be the fixed establishment in future; but owing to the Imperial Service having been increased, trained men, especially electricians (testers) and engine-drivers are not at present available to meet the Indian requirements, and these grades may possibly not be sent to India this trooping season. The third and most important proposal is the abolition of the present establishment (118) of native Sappers and Miners, and their replacement by 140 locally enlisted and trained men, who will be either boatmen or mechanics. It is believed, says the *Pioneer*, that the best class of men are obtainable in Bombay Harbour, and an effort will be made to procure the men required from that port. The Government hope eventually to supplement the augmented establishment by the assistance of locally raised bodies of volunteers for submarine or engineer service. We have repeatedly suggested this course during the past few years, Calcutta especially offering a fine field for the formation of half a company of trained electricians, telegraphists and others.

COLONEL M. GERARD, Central India Horse, will be attached to the Czarewitch's party during their Indian tour. Captain Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Newnham, 10th Bombay Infantry, have been selected for similar duty. They are both Russian scholars.

PRICES fell generally in the Calcutta gold market on Thursday. The closing rates, on a weak market, were;—Dumra, As. 14; Sonapet, Re. 1-6; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat Pat, As. 14; Dhadka, Re. 1; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 14; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, nominal.

MR. THOMAS LEE MULLINS, manager of the London branch of the Queensland National Bank, and late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, died at Queen Anne's Mansions on the 5th Nov., at the age or fifty-three. The funeral took place at Nunhead Cemetery on Nov. 8.

IN Mr. Stacey Mark's introduction to the catalogue of his Sketches of Birds now on view at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, he declares that he likes birds above all created beings, with the exception of a few of his fellow-creatures. Holding these sentiments about the feathered race, it may be imagined that he regards with utter disapproval the wanton destruction of the loveliest kinds for dress and bonnet trimmings. He quotes an opinion expressed last month in the *Daily News* to the effect that a prohibitive tax would be the only means of saving the beautiful birds of India from utter extinction. Fortunately, since then fashion has to some extent abandoned the use of birds, but probably the slaughter continues in the interests of those who know well how short a time any phase of fashion lasts. As Mr. Gladstone said at the Dundee Fine Art Exhibition, "Fashion is a zigzag—fashion is a wheel that whirls round and round." The poor birds are sure to come uppermost again before long. Those to whose pockets their plumage brings money know how to pull the wires that bring them into use again. A lovely countess appears in a ravishing costume that is surmounted by a bird-trimmed headgear, and at once the milliners' shops are full of the small stuffed corpses. Humanity in vain tries to overcome avarice supported by vanity.

A MELBOURNE telegram says:—The Sydney Strike Executive have declared the strike closed, and have advised the men to return to work unconditionally. They have stopped strike pay. A conference was held at Newcastle yesterday between colliery owners and miners. The miners withdrew their objection to cutting coal to be supplied to vessels manned by non-unionists, and in consequence it was mutually agreed to resume work. This practically concludes the strike. A telegram from Sydney says:—The seamen and wharf labourers have resolved by a small majority to resume work. Some of the collieries will recommence operations to-day.

IT is announced that new rules have been sanctioned for the Staff College, and we understand they will be published next week. The date of the commencement of the entrance examination will in future be the last Tuesday in May, instead of the first Tuesday in June, and the examinations will extend over eight days instead of seven. No candidate will be permitted to take up more than three languages.

IN his report on Turkish revenues for last year Mr. Caillard tells the bondholders a remarkable tale of the solidity of Bulgarian finance, but one which will not surprise those who have read our Constantinople accounts of "Bulgaria Revisited." With a population of little more than half that of London, this little country has built itself within the last five years 165 miles of railway, has waged a successful war, and comes out of the trial with a national debt of little more than 2*l*. per head. Servia, on the contrary, has a debt of over 5*l*. 10s. per head; Roumania 6*l*. 3s. 6d., Greece 11*l*. 8s., and Egypt nearly 16*l*. Bulgaria, moreover, has practically no floating debt. Altogether, from a financial point of view, this has shown itself the best managed of all the states which have been detached from Turkish influence.

MR. JUSTICE KAY is determined to do his best to put down a growing evil in the law courts. Many suitors, especially those who conduct their cases in person, seem to be delightfully oblivious of the fact that it is a heinous offence to write to a judge in order to influence him respecting a pending action. The other day, in the course of a case—the object of which, curiously enough, was to commit a Mr. Bangor for contempt in interfering with an estate at Bournemouth—his lordship handed to the counsel a letter and an enclosure which he had received. Sometimes, he said, the most extraordinary letters were sent him with reference to pending cases. It was very gross contempt of court, and he would before long have to make an example of some of the offenders. Justice is generally represented as blind. One of its most capable administrators justified the representation in this instance, for it transpired that he had not read the communications.

MR. GLADSTONE can find time for everything, even for the reading of colonial fiction. Rolf Boldrewood's "Robbery Under Arms" was perused with pleasure by the G.O.M., and J. F. Hogan's romantic story of adventure in Central Australia, "The Lost Explorer," recently published by Ward and Downey, has also given him gratification. He wrote on Saturday to Mr. Hogan in these terms:—"Dear Sir,—I thank you for your very interesting work. About the narrative I need not inquire, but I rely on the aboriginal manners and feats of Uralla as taken from the life.—Your faithful and obedient, W. E. Gladstone." The Uralla referred to by Mr. Gladstone is a leading character in the story—a specimen of the highest type of Australian aboriginal—and Mr. Hogan has introduced incidental descriptions of his prowess with the boomerang, the spear, tree-climbing, tracking, snaring wild animals, &c.

THE MS. Prayer Book above referred to has a curious history. It was annexed to the Act of Uniformity in 1662, and deposited in an ancient tower near the Chapter House of the Westminster Abbey. Some time after the year 1819 it appears to have been detached from the Act by a clergyman who for greater convenience of collation or perusal, cut the strings which bound the two together. In 1840 or 1841 it was reported that the book was not to be found. In 1867, the late Dean Stanley's inquiries led to the discovery that the book had remained in the Jewel Tower until 1864, when, during the removal of the Acts, it was, with other volumes of MSS., minutes, &c., handed over to the Chief Clerk, who locked it up in a closet in his room in the Palace of Westminster. Since that time it has been most jealously guarded. The difficulty of reproducing the work without taking it to pieces has been removed by the modern resources of photography, but her Majesty's printers have had to undertake to photograph the volume within the precincts of the House of Lords, and under all the restrictions necessarily imposed by the Committee of the Black Rod. By means of an elaborate system of reflecting, a sufficiency of light was obtained at one of the windows of the basement overlooking the River Thames.

MANUFACTURERS of jewellery in Birmingham have of late been puzzled by the fact that one of their fraternity has been vending "nine-carat gold bangles," duly marked with the stamp of the local Assay Office, at a price which, considering the worth of the material, appeared in their judgment to be impossible. At last the secret is out. One day a jealous rival ventured to break the gold strip of which one of these ornaments was composed, whereupon he discovered that it was so heavily weighted inside with silver solder that the articles, taken altogether, were of little more than six-carat quality. This of course reduced their value by nearly one-third. The case has been brought into the Birmingham Police-court under a summons which has resulted in the imposition of a fine of 10*l*. on the ground of a false trade description. Another party, however, is aggrieved besides the purchaser, who did not get the quality that he bargained for. This is the Assay Office, who have settled the case out of court in a manner which, to say the least of it, is unusual. In brief, the jeweller who obtained the deceptive assay marks has put forth a public apology wherein, though he declares that the fraud "was quite unknown to him personally," he announces that he has agreed to pay to the Assay Office a sum of 225*l*., which token of what is doubtless a very sincere regret, the guardians of Assay had been pleased to accept.

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the meeting, took place last evening at the camp, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major General, Mrs., and Miss Solly-Flood, General Gatacre, General Adam, General Pottinger, Deputy Surgeon General and Miss Greaves, Colonel Cunningham, Col. Curteis, Col. Lloyd, Col. Carrington, Col. Currie, Col. and Mrs. Westmacott, Dr. and Mrs. N. Bourke, Major Stopford, Major Clowes, and a host of others were present. The prize-winners were drawn up on three sides of a square, under the command of Major Tidy, facing the tent, where stood a table, on which were displayed the numerous handsome cups, trophies, medals, &c., which had been competed for and won. The men having formed up close to the tent, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Greaves, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Your Excellency, General Solly-Flood, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Soldiers,—With these proceedings this evening will terminate the Poona Rifle Meeting of 1890. This, you know, is the first meeting under the new rules. We used to have the Western India Rifle Association, and to the Poona meeting came all competitors from all parts. Now we have the Bombay Presidency Association, and to this meeting only come the successful competitors from outstations. The local matches took off the rough edges, so that only those who have made the best scores in the local matches come here to the central meeting to compete against one another. There is no doubt that this is a distinct improvement. Some persons would prefer to have come to Poona to fire all the matches, and this is specially the case with the Volunteers, perhaps, or those who are not localised. But taking it all round, it suits our military requirements best, and, as you see, the meeting only lasts a week instead of a fortnight. Any one who knows the strain upon the staff, the register-keepers, and butt-markers, of even a week's work, will, I am sure, be pleased with the change. Another improvement can be made, too, and that is that the local matches for this meeting can be amalgamated with district meetings, and, looking to the work which soldiers have to do beyond match-firing, this is a great gain. The district meetings I look upon most valuable as field practices, and tactical exercises can be introduced in the matches there; and this cannot be done here. Your Excellency, I claim that this meeting has been a success. There has been nothing wonderful in the shooting, but it has been uniformly good. There has been an improvement in some of the matches, and a falling-off in others, but on the whole good shooting has been maintained—as good, I think, as the range will permit. It does not need any words from me to prove the badness of this range. It faces the wrong way; the targets are always in the shade, and the shooter in the sun. Then comes a baffling uncertain wind stealing down the nullahs; and these nullahs cut up the ground in every direction. The difficulty is to find a more suitable place. We are committed to this range for the troops, as none can be got as near to the barracks, and in these days the good shooting of a corps is in proportion to the nearness of its ranges. But we might get good ranges across the river in the direction of the "Sisters" if we could find the money. I really do not think we are justified in asking competitors to come to this place much longer; and my idea is that we should get the Indian Rifle Association to join with us and get up a good range and a good annual meeting. I shall work on this idea because if we could get a good range little way out, people would go into camp and remain there during the meeting. Soldiers, I am not going to give you a lecture on the necessity of good shooting in the army. You all know it as well as I do, and the subject has been worn threadbare. But I should like to remind you that the object of all the trouble, the hard work and the expense of these meetings is to encourage you to good shooting, for on your shooting will depend, when the day comes, the success of our engagements. I do not wish here to disparage the shooting of my friends in the Artillery. They, too, are working hard in this direction, and making great strides. Your Excellency, an interesting feature has been introduced into this meeting, and that is, that samples of the ammunition taken from the ranges have been tested at the Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory, and proved to be satisfactory. Under arrangements made by Colonel Spring, Inspector-General of Ordnance, some ammunition was taken from the firing points. This was carefully sealed, and opened in my presence, and that of a number of officers and non-commissioned officers yesterday, and fired from rifles in fixed rests. The result was that the ammunition was found to be quite up to the standard. The mean deviation allowed by regulation for the Martini-Henri is 15 inches at 500 yards, of the Snider 20 inches; and of the M.-H. Carbine 16; the mean deviation yesterday was 7 inches, and 13 inches, and 10 inches, and I am sure that the results of this trial cannot fail to be interesting to the competitions. Another interesting feature is the introduction of the Napier Challenge Shields. Henceforth competitors on this range will annually be reminded of the great soldier and kind friend who was, in days gone by, intimately associated with this presidency and this army, and I desire to express the thanks of the Association to Major General Pottinger, through whose instrumentality these valuable prizes were introduced. Major Burroughs, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, will now read out the names of the principal prize-winners, but before he does so I would desire to thank your Excellency, in the name of the Association, for the great interest you have taken in the competitions, and for the valuable prizes you have so generously presented. I can assure you, Sir, that your kindness is fully appreciated by every one, and that the interest you always take in soldiers and their affairs, is most gratifying to me and to the army under my command. I cannot tell your Excellency how distressed I was that Lady Harris did not compete in the "Diana." This was regretted by every one present at the meeting, and we have all felt it to be a great misfortune that such an interesting portion of the proceedings should have been omitted. To the ladies who did compete, I tender my hearty thanks for their exertions in behalf of the meeting; and I only hope that next year we may have Lady Harris and a larger number than this year competing. The first prize was won by a good score, considering the wind and the very bad light, and the winning lady has shown herself to be a crack shot by since making 6 nulls' eyes out of 12 shots at the Pool target on a two inch bull at 100 yards. This is a record in itself. I must not forget to mention that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has continued his interest in his late command by sending us a prize, and our thanks are also due to their Highnesses the Rajah of Kolhapur, the Rao of Kutch, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, and to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonji for their kind and liberal support. We are much indebted to the General Officer Commanding the District, General Solly-Flood, and I desire to thank him for the interest taken and the hard work done for a number of years to promote the success of these musketry meetings and we all regret that this is his last year here. I should be ungrateful if I did not mention the good work done by Major Burroughs, the Honorary Secretary, and Major Tidy, the Camp Commandant, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have worked under them. Among these I would specially mention Major Proudfoot, Captain Rosetter, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Alban, Captain Scallon, Captain Horrocks, Captain Leslie, Major Adam Smith, Lieutenant Wilson and Sergeant Major Rawe.

H. E. the Governor next gave away the prizes and medals, and at the conclusion of this, three hearty British cheers were given by all present for H. E. Lord Harris, the cheering being led off by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Lord Harris then expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to be present that evening to give away the prizes. Alluding to what H. E. the Commander-in-Chief had said regarding Lady Harris said that more important than Lady Harris not competing, Lord Harris said that more important than Lady Harris not shooting was her regard for the rules. She arrived late, and she did not wish to evade the rules, and consequently did not shoot. However, his Excellency assured them all that Lady Harris not only intended to compete next year, but she meant to do her best to gain the prize. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

The meeting then terminated.

The band of the Worcester Regiment was in attendance and played a select programme of music.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to convey to the public, through your valuable medium, that I have no connection with the Houghton who is now lingering in the Madras jail for swindling people by a bogus advertising scheme. The professed similarity in business and identity in name between us has not hitherto caused me anything more serious than playful enquiries by my Bombay acquaintances as to how I liked Madras, &c. But now that people are beginning to write and enquire why they have not received the papers they paid for, or their contract for advertisements fulfilled, I think it time to disclaim all knowledge of my namesake.—Yours, &c.,

31, Elphinstone Circle. DAN HOUGHTON.

THE MUNICIPAL WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nowadays, the present system of water-supply has been a general complaint in this city, and so I hope you will allow some space in which to express some of the hardships the people are undergoing. More than once this grievance was told of in the local papers, and it would be mere repetition to describe here the various hardships the people, especially of the Bhuleshwar ward, suffer on account of the defective supply. On the eclipse day the water flow was suddenly stopped at about 7 p.m.—a time when every Hindu had necessarily to bathe after the eclipse was over. This sudden stoppage of water compelled a number of people to run to wells. What they suffered on that day was more than can be conceived, as according to the Hindu religion no water preserved before the eclipse can be made use of after it. An occurrence of a similar nature, but less important, had taken place on *Nark-Chaturdashi*. Was it not, then, possible when one such occurrence in which religion was most concerned was brought to the notice of the authorities, to avoid the same recurring by giving water as the religious necessities and importance of the day required, and not putting a sudden stop to the supply. Is it not desireable that the authorities should take prompt measures and make some such arrangement that would relieve the people from the anxiety they are always in about water?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 29. K. P. D.

HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGES.

THE champion of Hindu widow re-marriages, Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, scored two more victories last week over the opponents of widow re-marriage in his community. On Saturday last, with his active assistance and encouragement, was celebrated at the Widow Re-marriage Hall, Girgaum, the re-marriage of Bai Reva, a widow of the Oudich Brahmin caste, with Jamietram Jivanram of the same caste. The bride was a resident of Ozza, a village situated near Sidhpore. She lost at the age of twelve her first husband, to whom she was married when only nine years old; and she was now twenty-three years of age. Having no parents and no relations who took an interest in her welfare, she came to Bombay and sought the protection of Mr. Madhavdas about three years ago, since when this good-hearted man had been looking out for an eligible person of her caste to remarry her. Their efforts were at last crowned with success, when Mr. Jamietram, who is about thirty-five years of age, came forward to remarry the widow. He is a resident of Jareswar, near Broach, and is a vaid by profession. About six years ago he married a widow named Mahaluxmee, who, unfortunately, died subsequently. Among those present at the ceremony on Saturday evening were Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Goculdas Khandas Parakh, Rai Bahadoor Luxmon Singh, Mr. Sittaram Dhakjee, &c.

Another remarriage, celebrated at the Widow Remarriage Hall on Monday last, proved a source of considerable trouble and annoyance to Mr. Madhavdas and his wife, because it was the first widow remarriage in the Pokarn Brahmin caste, to which the bride and bridegroom belonged; and great excitement prevailed among the members of the caste at the unusual event taking place contrary to all precedent. The relations of the bride, Bai Cassee, were strongly opposed to her re-marriage. She was the widowed daughter of Gopaljee Mowjee, and was now twenty years of age, having been married to her first husband at the age of eight years, and widowed at the age of ten. She had learned to read and write Gujerattee, and therefore the more keenly felt the wrongs to which Hindu widows are subjected. Whenever she expressed to her relations a desire to re-marry, she was met with taunts and jeers, and she often threatened to escape from their cruel grasp. The bridegroom was Ludha Luxmeedas, a contractor, about thirty years of age, who lived in the same chawl in Bombay in which Bai Cassee lived. They took a liking for each other, and wished to marry, but their wishes were unavailing to surmount the opposition of Bai Cassee's relations. On Sunday night, however, she summoned all her courage to her aid and fled for protection to the Widow Re-marriage Hall. Not a moment was to be lost. The shortest delay would have been fatal to the intended marriage. Mr. Madhavdas and his good wife proved equal to the emergency which had arisen. The police authorities and the Presidency Magistrate were communicated with for obtaining protection in case of need; and all other arrangements were made the same Sunday night for the celebration of the marriage on the following day without the knowledge of Bai Cassee's relations. There was no time for issuing invitations to the friends of widow remarriage, but some of them were verbally invited to the marriage ceremony, which took place in their presence on Monday. The next day, on hearing of the re-marriage, the Pokarn Brahmin caste held an emergent meeting, at which resolutions were passed for excommunicating the newly married couple as well as all their relations and descendants. Mr. Madhavdas and his wife have, in these instances, entitled themselves to further thanks from the Hindu community.

GREAT GALE IN ENGLAND.

NEARLY every part of the United Kingdom was visited with a disastrous gale on Thursday night and Friday and Saturday (6th, 7th, and 8th ult.) There was an extraordinary number of shipwrecks all along the coasts, and a great number of lives were lost. A tremendous sea was running in the Irish Channel and the wind blew almost a hurricane. The mail steamers had terrible passages. A Guion and an Inman liner had to anchor in mid-Channel; it being deemed inadvisable to proceed in the teeth of the gale. All the cattle were killed on a Channel steamer. Several fatalities occurred on land also, and there has been immense destruction of agricultural and other property. The Welsh mountains are covered with snow. Liverpool races were postponed till the Saturday in consequence of the violence of the weather.

In Belfast Lough, at the height of the storm, the yawl Urania, having on board Viscount Cantelupe, eldest son of Lord Delawarr, was driven ashore, and his lordship was drowned. The disaster occurred within a stone's-throw of the terrace of houses at the foot of the main street of the village of Bangor, and quite close to the battery well known to yachting men as the headquarters of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The Urania anchored about 300 yards from the shore on Thursday evening, and as the gale increased in violence the sea constantly broke over her. At two o'clock on Friday morning signals of distress were sent up from the Urania, and it became evident that she was drifting fast upon the Salt Pan Rock, upon which the ship City of Lucknow was wrecked some years ago. The sea ran so high, the wind was blowing with such terrific force, and the night was so dark that to launch a boat at that moment would have been reckless folly. The Urania drifted, with no hope of assistance from the shore, and finally, about ten minutes past two, struck upon the rocks. She remained for two hours with the waves breaking clean over her. It was impossible for anyone to remain upon the deck, and Lord Cantelupe and his seamen decided to take to the rigging, in which position they would be clear of the waves, although fully exposed to the biting cold wind. The yacht, too, was beginning to fill, and it was evident that no time was to be lost. Lord Cantelupe went first, but, according to the statement of survivors, just as he reached the top, and was endeavouring to help a sailor who was below him in the rigging of his yacht and cheeringly encouraging the crew, a tremendous sea struck the little craft, and the unfortunate young nobleman was swept into the surf and was never seen again. Those left on board could do nothing except to throw life buoys into the sea, in the hope that the drowning man might perchance seize hold of one of them, but these efforts were quite fruitless. Eventually the rocket apparatus was got ready on shore, and after a few ineffectual attempts the life line was caught by one of the yachtsmen, and having been made secure, the seamen were safely hauled ashore. The last man was landed at five o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards the Urania slipped of the rocks and founded.

A remarkable railway accident, originating in excessive rain, occurred on Saturday night (Nov. 8.) to the Belfast boat express, running between Manchester and Fleetwood. Great part of an embankment had fallen on the line, and the train, travelling at thirty miles an hour, rushed into the obstruction. The carriages were wrecked, and several passengers were injured.

Later reports show that the loss of life has been heavier than was feared at first. From an official return it appears that during the gales no fewer than twenty-four lifeboats belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution were launched to the help of the crews of vessels wrecked or in distress on the coasts of the United Kingdom. In many instances they were enabled to perform most gallant service. Seventeen of the launches took place on the west coasts of England and Scotland, four on the north and east coasts, and three on the south coasts. The total number of lives saved was ninety-six.

AT present there are altogether twenty-five British officers in Russia studying the language. Formerly Sebastopol used to be the school, but it was discontinued because the Russian naval officers who mainly formed the society of the place, spoke English more or less.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Commander P. Harris, with the English mails of the 14th instant, arrived in harbour at half-past 3-30 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G P Robinson	Miss Moor
Mrs and Miss Machonachie	Miss Taylor
Mr and Mrs Tooney and child	Mr W Bear
Mr Tooney	Hon W Maxwell
Mr and Mrs Kingscote	Mr Witter
Lt W Davidson	Mr T Kemp
Mr G H Grant	Mr Longworth
Miss Gye	Mr Owen
Miss Jones	Lady Cavagnari
Miss Bright	Mrs Shuttleworth
Miss Whitley	Miss Shuttleworth and 3 children
Miss Cousins	Brig Sur and Mrs Churchill
Miss Hill	Rev and Mrs H B Goldsmith and 2 children
Miss Gilbert	Miss Wroughton
Mr and Mrs Anscombe	Miss Mainwaring
Sister Gertrude Anna	Mr A W Darke
Sister Mary Constance	Mr E H O Little
Mr Liebschwager	Mr Abbott
Mr and Mrs Morrison	Miss Macdonald
Mr J Stafford	
Mr E Bibby	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C J Groom	Mr and Mrs Kerr
Mr R W King	Mr and Mrs Cable
Mr H S Talbot	Mr H Morrison
Mr H E Erwin	Mr Bosworth Smith
Mr R C Mawslay	Mr R Focke
Mr A F Bruce	Mr Joe Congdon
Mr J M Ryrie

THE STANLEY-BARTTELOT CONTROVERSY.

MR. BONNY'S STATEMENT.

On Monday, November 11, the *Times* contained a statement by Mr. William Bonny, who is the only living white officer of the rear column of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition personally acquainted with all the terrible events connected with the misfortunes at Yambuya camp:—"The facts in my possession," Mr. Bonny says, "I have never told to any person except to Mr. Stanley, Mr. Walter G. Barttelot, and Mrs. Jameson, and I only told them because they asked for the facts, and I thought they had a right to them. Had Mr. Barttelot not placed Mr. Stanley upon his defence this story would never have been made public, and I should not now be forced to confirm the painful circumstances connected with the rear column and the death of Major Barttelot. As it is, I will confine myself simply to the matter which is now before the public and will refer only to those events to which I can testify from personal knowledge.

THE POISONING STORY.

"To take up these matters in the order in which Mr. Stanley has treated of them, I will first refer to the poisoning story. Mr. Stanley in his statement to the *Times* quoted two entries from the diaries of Major Barttelot, one of which is on page 169, and under date of Nov. 24, 1887. . . . Mr. Stanley's statement reads as though it was in Africa where he first saw the foregoing entries. As a matter of fact, it was on Sunday, Oct. 23, of this year, after the publication of Major Barttelot's diaries, that Mr. Stanley, reading these entries, and wondering what they meant, asked me to tell him. What I told him was this:—One of the officers, being in possession of Mr. Stanley's previous book, 'The Dark Continent,' examined some of the Arabs who had accompanied Mr. Stanley on the expedition referred to in that volume as to whether the statements in it were correct that he (Mr. Stanley) had paid the Arabs so much money and given them so many trinkets, &c. Another man, a Zanzibari, was examined with regard to the death of Mr. Pocock, who was drowned upon that expedition, and an endeavour was made by the officer referred to to find out whether Mr. Pocock had died in the manner described by Mr. Stanley.

"Major Barttelot then asked me: 'Do you think Stanley is a Palmer (not Pritchard), a poisoner?' I replied that many statements had gone abroad in Europe about Mr. Stanley's treatment of his white men, but that nothing had ever been proved against him. Major Barttelot then remarked that he believed Stanley would poison anyone if he got the chance, and that he (the Major) should therefore decline to receive Mr. Stanley's hospitality for the future, as it would be dangerous to do so. Mr. Jameson concurred in this, and said that for the future he would not receive Mr. Stanley's hospitality."

Mr. Bonny describes in detail Major Barttelot's cyanide of potassium experiments, made with a view to poison Selim Ben Mohammed, the nephew of Tippoo Tib, and the latter's chief man, and continues:—

MAJOR BARTTELOT AND THE WOMAN.

"The statement that Major Barttelot seized a woman and fastened his teeth into her flesh is quite true, and the only mistake that Mr. Stanley makes is that it was into the woman's cheek and not into her shoulder that Major Barttelot fastened his teeth. This was one of the occasions upon which I saved the life of Major Barttelot, for he would have died with his teeth in the woman's face had I not beaten off the crowd of enraged natives who started to attack the Major with their cudgels. I bear upon my forehead a scar I received in the fierce fight that followed, and I have others which show how nearly we both lost our lives. It is perfectly true that Major Barttelot was in the habit of standing before the natives showing his teeth and trying to frighten them by grinning at them like a fiend. It is also true that he ran about the camp prodding the people with a steel-pointed staff and hit ing about him.

FLOGGED TO DEATH—"A MOST HORRIBLE" SCENE.

"About the boy Soudy, there is not the slightest doubt that he died from the effects of a kick in the leg given by Major Barttelot. . . . I now come to the case of John Henry, the mission boy, who died from the effects of a flogging ordered by Major Barttelot. Mr. Walter Barttelot says that John Henry, the boy referred to, had been ordered to be shot, but that this punishment was remitted by the Major and flogging substituted at the request of Mr. Bonny. This is only partly true. John Henry could speak Arabic, and the Zanzibar language, and with Major Barttelot in order to act between that officer and Tippoo Tib. ack from the visit to Tippoo Tib, Major ed Henry severely and left on the road. ever, that he had left his revolver John Henry, being afraid to return to t to a native village and sold Major ver for food. He did not desert as has t Major Barttelot sent a Soudanese , and he was brought back to the camp the guard-room. In talking with me said:

ary is a dangerous man, and I will shoot

ught he was joking at first, but finding that he ious I took the matter up and pointed out to Major that we were short of men, that this man was useful and that as he (the Major) could not speak a word of the language we could ill spare John Henry. He said:—

"'If I don't shoot him I will cut his ears off.'

"I replied to this:—'What will the people in Europe think of that? Would you like to read an account of this in the papers?'

He said he would not, and then we discussed the question as to what should be done. I pleaded for the man, but, after three days of discussion, the Major decided that John Henry should have 100 lashes and nothing less. On Sunday, when, as was my custom, I was sending for the men for the purpose of calling the roll, Major Barttelot marched John Henry out of the guard-room, and he said to me.—

"'I am going to tell John Henry to prepare for death, as he is going to be shot.'

"I said: 'Do you mean to shoot him? I thought we had decided not to do so.'

"He replied: 'No; I am not going to shoot him, but I want to make him believe that I am.'

"Why make him believe that he is to die,' I remonstrated, 'if you don't intend to shoot him?'

"To this Major Barttelot made no reply, but calling John Henry up he told him in the presence of the whole garrison to prepare for death at daylight next morning. Then under a Soudanese escort he marched the prisoner back to the guard house. The garrison was astonished at the order that the negro was to be shot, and the moment the Major went away the men showed their excitement and astonishment, and came to me to speak on behalf of the man whom they supposed to be condemned. Scores of them crowded about me, all talking at the same time in tones of the greatest excitement. I asked them to be quiet and to let one of their number speak. A spokeman was selected, and he stated that if Major Barttelot shot John Henry they would all desert. I replied to them that if a man did wrong he must be punished, and that it was for the master to say what his punishment should be. I told them that it was not their place to interfere, and that they had better leave it to me and go away quietly. They did so, and I then went and told the Major what the men had said; and I pointed out to him how foolish it was to make threats which he did not intend to carry out. He replied: "Then, by God! I will give him 300 lashes, and nothing will induce me to alter this decision.'

"On the following morning at daylight John Henry was marched out and tied to a post. Four big Soudanese in our party, not one of them under 6 ft. in height, were selected to administer the punishment. Each man was to deliver 75 lashes. John Henry never uttered a sound after the first 30 lashes, as he became insensible to the pain. This scene was the most horrible I ever saw. Mortification set in, the man's flesh fell off in pieces on to the ground, and his body swelled to twice its ordinary size. Within 24 hours John Henry died."

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

Referring to the circumstances under which Major Barttelot was killed, Mr. Bonny details a number of plainful incidents brought about by the Major's treatment of the natives, which led up to the final catastrophe. "It was," he said, on the 18th that Sondy received the fatal kick, and that I saved the Major's life when he bit the Manyuema woman, and it was on the night of that same day that he killed the Manyuema, the comrade of Sanga. This man Major Barttelot prodded quite thirty times with his steel-pointed cypress staff and finished up by beating the man's brains out before the eyes of all in the village. The scene which followed was like that which occurred when he bit the woman; and again I had to fight to save Major Barttelot's life. It was only by knocking him down myself that the natives held back, for then they thought I meant punishing him. Major Barttelot's reasons for killing the man as he did were that he (the Major) believed him to be the native who had shot at him and at myself while we were sitting in my house the night before. I must say that Major Barttelot was obliged to live in my house because neither the chief of the village nor any of the natives would give him a house of his own to live in, and it is necessary to state also that there was no evidence whatever to prove that the man whom Major Barttelot prodded and killed was really the native who fired the shot.

"This was the condition of affairs on the morning of the 19th, when Major Barttelot, unable to stop the noise and the beating of drums, issued from the house and was shot. I was myself at the moment going about the village attempting to quell the disturbance, and was not ten yards from the Major when he fell; and though I did not myself actually see Major Barttelot fall there is no question as to how he died and why. The description given by Mr. Stanley in his statement to the *Times* regarding the circumstances of the shooting is correct, with the exception of the reference to the steel-point ed cypress staff. Major Barttelot did not have this staff on that morning, and did not, therefore, stab the woman with it, but he did beat her with his fist, and he did kick her, and he had his loaded revolver in hand, as stated by Mr. Stanley."

MR. STANLEY AND MR. BONNY.

"Mr. Stanley has said in his book that I lacked initiative. What he means is this—that I ought to have taken Major Barttelot and bound him and sent him away. In his statement to the *Times* and elsewhere, Mr. Stanley expresses the opinion that violence should have been used if necessary to stop the proceedings of Major Barttelot. But, speaking for myself, I can only say that I am pleased that Major Barttelot's blood is not on my hands to-day, as would have been the case had I attempted to do what Mr. Stanly suggests. Major Barttelot was so hated, so excrated, by every black man in the camp that, had I overpowered him and bound him, the whole garrison would have lost their heads with joy, and the moment he had passed out of my hands on the way to the coast the men would have torn him limb from limb. I would have been responsible for Major Barttelot's death, and I prefer that Mr. Stanley should charge me with lacking initiative than that the more serious responsibility should be laid against me."

WHAT MR. WALTER BARTTELOT WAS TOLD.

Mr. Bonny, coming to the Jameson story, says there can be no doubt about the absolute correctness of Mr. Stanley's statement, and adds:—"Mr. Walter G. Barttelot will now understand what I meant when I asked him not to pull his brother out of the grave and that he should not publish Major Barttelot's diaries. It would be premature, however, to say that Mr. Walter Barttelot was ignorant of the facts when he published his book and brought his charges against Mr. Stanley; because, when he came to me and asked me if there were any reasons why they should not be published, and whether any facts were hidden which reflected on his brother, I told him nearly everything that I have stated above, and he cannot claim that he was ignorant of the charges against his brother."

MAJOR BARTTELOT INSANE.

"I do not think that anybody reading this story of the actions of Major Barttelot can doubt that he was not in his right mind. I believe now, and I believed then, that he was insane, and it would have been better if his friends, who knew the circumstances, had placed this charitable construction upon them. I told Mr. Barttelot that I believed his brother was insane, and so far back as August, 1381, I wrote from the Arab villege Banalaya to Sir Walter Barttelot the full circumstances, and concluded my letter with these words: 'After reviewing the Major's conduct, the way he would stand and stare at people, then call them names, then show his teeth, &c., I must determine him to be of unsound mind.

"'STANLEY HAS TOLD NO MORE THAN THE TRUTH.'"

"Fault has been found with Mr. Stanley that his statement published by the *Times* was hearsay, and that he only related things that he had been told. Considering that Mr. Stanley was not with the rear column, of course he had to be told, but he certainly has told no more than the truth, and no more than can be proved by documents and by the oaths of personal witnesses. I do no wish to defend Mr. Stanley. I am not beholder to him nor to anybody else in this matter. But the public have demanded the truth, and I consider it my duty to give those facts which have come within my own knowledge. Nearly all the statements I have made above were made by me in writing from day to day as they occurred, and they are now in Mr. Stanley's possession."

FURTHER STATEMENT BY MR. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley, in response to an inquiry for fuller particulars concerning the story of cannibalism related by him in his previous statement, gave to a correspondent of the *Times* in New York the following further particulars, in the form of another signed statement, from which we extract the following:—

"Concerning the story of cannibalism connected with the name of Mr. Jameson, I first heard of it, of course, from Mr. Bonny. I was quite incredulous, and inclined to suspect that there was some animus; but Mr. Bonny said to me, "But I have seen the sketches myself," and a Zanzibari, who had been at Stanley Falls, corroborated Mr. Bonny's statement. I was also informed that the Congo State authorities at Stanley Falls intended arresting Mr. Jameson for his action, and the story as Mr. Bonny told it to me was not only current in the camp, but it was current all along the Congo from Stanley Pool to Nyangme. Even this was not sufficient to entirely satisfy me; but at the same time I wrote a letter to Mr. Jameson, saying that I hoped he would be able to disprove such a fearful story. Mr. Stanley heard no more about the story until he came to Cairo, when Assad Faran, a Syrian Christian, and formerly an interpreter of the expedition, delivered a written document to him giving full details which were sworn to. On reaching England, Mr. Stanley adds, I asked Mr. John Rose Troup if the story were true, and he said, "I have seen the sketches myself, and Captain Vangole has also seen them." a few days a gentlemen told me that a clergyman had seen the head and neck of a negro which had been sent home to London to Mr. Jameson to be stuffed. The clergyman was reported to have said that if Jameson had such a morbid love for such monstrous curiosities, there might be considerable truth in the other story. I was told at Banalya that Mr. Jameson ascertaining that the public feeling and the Arab sentiment at Stanley Falls had been roused by his action, had said, "Well, if ever I am charged with it, I will deny it."

If Mr. Jameson had not shown the sketches and had not appeared to take a pride in the fact that he was the only living European who had ever seen this atrocious act of cannibalism, Assad Faran's story, however I might have been struck by the manner of his relating the details, of itself would never have been deemed sufficient evidence to cause me to believe that any living white man could be capable of such an act. Had Mr. Jameson lived to reach us I would certainly have inquired into the truth of every article of the accusation against him, but unfortunately Mr. Jameson died at Bangala station on the same day that the advanced column reached Banalya.

The clergyman who is reported to have seen the ghastly trophy of the negro's head in London is a gentleman very well known, but for the present have no right to mention his name.

MR. WARD'S TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR BARTTELOT.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Herbert Ward says:—

It is impossible for me to remain silent after perusing Mr. Stanley's extraordinary communication to the *Times* of to-day. I have already stated in public, and am prepared to maintain, that although I lived in the rearguard camp with Major Barttelot for eight months in intimacy necessarily far closer than the ordinary companionship of civilisation, I saw nothing in Major Barttelot's behaviour during the whole of that time derogatory to his reputation as an officer. I do not think that any person who has dealt with native troops would condemn the shooting of the Soundanese *soldier* who deserted. Mr. Stanley himself has shown no hesitation in hanging Zanzibari *porters* for similar offences.

My position as regards the alleged attrocities was, geographically, somewhat similar to that of Mr. Stanley. I had left the camp and was hundreds of miles away at the time. But, unlike Mr. Stanley, I should prefer not to attempt to injure the reputation of the dead by the use, or misuse, of allegations based on report only. For it should never be forgotten that Mr. Stanley can at any time cast the whole responsibility of this degrading controversy, as it affects the dead, upon his informants.

When Mr. Stanley comes to deal with the living it is not difficult to answer him. The statement that I abstracted brass rods (the currency of the country) is a lie.

ASSAD FARRAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Stanley having placed the documents connected with the rear column at the disposal of the *Times*, our contemporary this (Friday) morning publishes as a first instalment the full text of Asssad Farran's affidavit sworn in Mr. Stanley's presence at Villa Victoria, Cairo, on March 4, 1890. The document fills three sheets of large foreign paper, all four pages of each sheet being covered. It is in English, and is apparently through out in Assad Farran's handwriting. The affidavit is headed:—"Stanley's Expedition: Our life at Yambuya Camp, in Africa, from June 22, 1887, to June 8, 1888. By Assad Farran, an Interpreter of the Expedition." The narrative is ghastly and horrible in the extreme, and on some points conveys the impression that the white men, as a whole, were guilty of cruel indifference to the welfare of the natives under their care, as well as of culpable self-indulgence. As regards the horrible details of the cannibal story, Assad Farran is substantially in accord with Mr. Bonny, who repeats and expands his evidence in the same issue of the *Times*.

MAJOR BARTTELOT AND THE CANNIBAL STORY.

Mr. Bonny says:—"The relationship between that act of cannibalism and the disaster to the rear column of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee is probably closer than most people suspect. I have very strong reasons for believing that, had Mr. Jameson's name never been connected with this unfortunate incident, both Major Barttelot and himself would be alive to-day. The facts which have led me to this conclusion are these:—Assad Farran first told the story of this act of cannibalism to the authorities of the Congo Free State. . . . When Major Barttelot became aware of the full story he was much excited over it. He took notes in his diary of the circumstances as they were related to him.

"When Major Barttelot arrived at the village where I was (July 17, 1888), and where he was killed, he was full of this story, and terribly unnerved and excited. Almost the first thing he did upon his arrival was to take one of the red books in which he kept his diary and dash it down before me on the table, crying angrily and indignantly, 'Look at that, Bonny! Read that! I shall lose my commission!'

"I read the portions in the diary which Major Barttelot pointed out, and they comprised the story relating to Mr. Jameson and the cannibal incident.

"Violent as had been Major Barttelot's conduct on many previous occasions, he never seemed to so utterly lose control of himself as he did from this time. I ascribe his violence then and during the following day to the excitement brought on by his knowledge of the cannibal story and the possible consequences when it should reach England. I have never doubted that Major Barttelot was becoming insane through privations, anxieties, and other causes; but the cannibal incident was unquestionably the 'last straw,' and from that time he can hardly be held responsible for what he did."

A REJOINDER FROM MR. BARTTELOT.

Mr. Walter G. Barttelot in a letter to the *Times* says:—

I would point out that Mr. Stanley has not seriously attempted to meet the deliberate charge that he alone is responsible for the disasters which befell his rear column. He has, instead, passed from his original imputations of irresolution, neglect of promises, and indifference to written orders, to charges of horrible conduct against Major Barttelot, who is dead and cannot defend himself.

By those who knew Major Barttelot personally these terrible charges are regarded as beyond belief; and in forming an estimate of them, the value of them, the time, manner, and mode of producing them, the reasons why they are produced, and the language in which they are stated must be weighed; while the facility of statiog and the enormous difficulty of meeting statements made against the dead must in common justice be remembered.

WHAT MRS. JAMESON SAYS.

Mrs. Jameson declares that the report that her husband bought the girl and caused her to be butchered and eaten is an absolute falsehood. The story comes from one Assad Farran, a dismissed Syrian interpreter, whose word was utterly worthless. Shortly before his death Mr. Jameson telegraphed to his wife:—

All reports about me emanating from Assad Faran, a dismissed interpreter, false. If made public, stop them. Sending necessary papers.

These "necessary papers" are in the hands of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee, who at a meeting on Tuesday decided to take no immediate action.

FURTHER STATEMENT BY LIEUT. TROUP.

Lieut. Troup was interviewed on Monday at Boston regarding the statement of Mr. Bonny, published in the *Times*. He said:—"I have no doubt that Mr. Bonny is correct, and I admit Major Barttelot's cruelty. I am returning to England, and if Mr. Stanley is going to bring an action against Major Barttelot's brother and against the surviving officers of the expedition, I suppose I will be included. That will suit me immensely, for then I shall have a chance to cross-examine Mr. Stanley. I am not afraid to have my record laid bare by the most searching investigations, and Mr. Stanley must understand that he is the accuser, not I. I said nothing about the disasters to the rear column until he drove me to the wall and forced me to defend my reputation from the false and unjust accusations he made. But if Mr. Stanley thought he could intimidate me he made a great mistake."

A LETTER FROM THE EMIN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A letter signed "W. Mackinnon, Kinnaird, and Lewis Pelly," is published, in which it is said:—

Statements have recently appeared in the Press, in which the members of the Emin Relief Committee are asserted to have been actuated by a desire for fame, riches, and the acquisition of ivory.

The members of the Emin Relief Committee are Sir William Mackinnon, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, Hon. the late Mr. Guy Dawnay, Sir John Kirk, Sir Lewis Pelly, the late Mr. James F. Hutton, of Manchester, Sir F. de Winton, Col. J. A. Grant, Mr. Alex. L. Bruce, Mr. Peter Denny, and Mr. George S. Mackenzie; and the undersigned on behalf of the committee absolutely deny that in their endeavours to rescue Emin Pasha any one of the abovenamed gentlemen was in the slightest degree actuated by any thought of personal advantages, whether of fame, riches, or ivory.

It is due to Mr. Stanley to add that he not only gave his services gratuitously for the expedition, but that he also threw up engagements worth more than £10,000 to him, and generously placed at the disposal of the committee such sums as they might receive from the Press for his letters in connection with the expedition. These sums have amounted to considerably over £2,000.

The committee desire to add that they left the selection of his staff entirely in Mr. Stanely's hands, and that the agreements of this staff were made with Mr. Stanley personally and not with the committee.

It is stated that Mr. H. M. Stanley has retained the services of Sir Charles Russell and Mr. George Lewis in connection with the Barttelot controversy.

Mr. Stanley was received with enthusiasm by a crowded audience in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Tuesday night, the gathering being intended as a reception for the explorer, as well as to hear a lecture from him. His voice was weak and he could not be heard save by those near him, but he said nothing regarding the points on which controversy has been raised.

Mr. Leonard K. Wilson, late private secretary to Mr. Stanley, writes to the *Times* apropos of the signing of the statement of Assad Faran. He says: "I most heartily concur in Mr. Stanley's statement that if the document affecting the character of the late Mr. Jameson is not absolutely true, then the man Assad Faran 'is the most consumate and accomplished liar in existence,' for 'to my mind, the man's face at the moment of signing the document bore the stamp of utter truthfulness."

LOSS OF H. M. S. SERPENT AND 173 LIVES.

The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has been wrecked in a gale off Cape Buey, three miles from the village of Camarinas, on the north-west coast of Spain. There were 176 persons on board, of whom only three were saved. The Serpent left Devonport on Saturday last for the West Coast of Africa, and her crew mainly belonged to that town and Plymouth. Scarcely any particulars of the disaster have yet arrived, the intelligence having chiefly come from Corunna by way of Madrid; but at a meeting held at Acton on Wednesday night (Nov. 12) Lord George Hamilton confirmed the news, expressed his regret at the disaster, and said the Serpent was one of the newest cruisers, and carried an excellent crew.

The Central News correspondent at Plymouth, telegraphing on Thursday morning, says:—"The Queen telegraphed to the Duke of Edinburgh last night expressing her deep distress at the calamity, and asking for particulars; but these were not known locally, and could not be supplied."

Few further details than those given above have yet arrived respecting the wreck of the Serpent. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* has learned that the disaster occurred about midnight on Monday, when most of the men were below, and that, in the few minutes that elapsed after she struck on the reef before she went down it was impossible to get out the boats. Three seamen managed to swim ashore, and were bruised and cut by the rocks; they are now the subjects of the kindest attention by the authorities at Camarinas. Queen Christina and the Government of Spain have given instructions for a thorough search of the coast, where several bodies have been washed ashore, and for the protection of any property that may be found.

The Serpent was only commissioned last summer, and was one of what are called "the Northbrook ships." She was built at Devonport, was launched in 1887, was of 1770 tons displacement and 4500 horse-power, and carried six guns. She belonged to the same class as the Racoon and (except that her engines were more powerful) the Mohawk and the Porpoise. She was in the charge of Commander Ross, and had a full complement of officers and men.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Etona 1,613 tons, Captain J J Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamship Loch Lamond 1,689 tons, Captain W W Stephen, sailed on last Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steam-ship Mayfield 1,725 tons, Captain John Fleming, sailed on last Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain A Houghton, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Dunkeld, 1,806 tons, Captain J P Cumming, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr Herbert Sperling as cabin passenger.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed on last Saturday for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,485 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Inchmarlo, 1,924 tons, Captain J W Emo, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Cardiff (31st October) with a cargo of 4,007 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Perkins, Lieut Bunard, Mr W A Baker, Mr and Mrs McCauley, Mr M Hussonally, Mr R, Collin, Captain Forbes, Mr Hawkins, and 69 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain A Cruevani, sailing to-day at 11 a m from Victoria Dock:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Farrant and child, Mr and Mrs Biernacki, Col and Mrs Nisbet, Revd T Mark, Revd P Lawrence, Mr Brown Mr Biagio Rossi, Mr Bernathcooni and 2 Catholic Students. For Aden—24 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons Captain J C Tice, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Leask, Col H T Thornton, Surgeon Arnin, Mr M D J Nacgawala, two ladies, three friends, and child, Mr T Anderson, Mr C T Mackrow, Mr H N Wadia, Mr A G Masand, Mr and Mrs Anscombe, Col Sartorius, Mrs Imdad Alli, two children, Mr M Bamonjee and 65 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Lombardy, Captain J. Jephson, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Nubia	3551	Knox	B	W & A Graham&Co
" Sculptor			C	B & P S N Co
" C of Dublin	2130	Campbell	D	Sir Charles & Co.
" Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co,
" Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Dunkeld	1806	Cumming	K	J.Mackintosh & Co.
" Mayfield	1725	Fleming	N	T.Morrison.
" Henzada	1340	Avern	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Suez	1360	Wood	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
" D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni
" Nowshera	1938	Blott	6	B I S N Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
" Tanjore	1404	Raffin	11	Hajee Cassum
" Europa	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co,
" Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co
" Kt. Errant	2131	Thomas	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Inchmarlo (s)	Emo	Cardiff, Oct 31.
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, Nov 11.
	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Karachi, Nov 27.
	Lombardy (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, Nov 10.
30	Pekin (s)	Harris	London, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Nowshera (s)	Blott	Calcutta.
	Loch Lamond (s)	Stephen	Calcutta.
	Etona (s)	Thompson	Calcutta.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.
	Mayfield (s)	Fleming	Karachi.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden.
	Arabia (s)	Gimblett	Marmugoa, &c.
30	Colaba (s)	Houghton	Rangoon, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Dunkeld (s)	Cumming	Liverpool.
	I. M. S. Mayo	Aves	Calcutta.

The steamer D. Balduino, Captain Cruciani, obtained her port clearance on last Saturday for Genoa.

The steamer Venetia began to load on last Saturday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
25	Cy. of Dumfries s.	Borland	Padang Isle of Sumatra.
26	Shahjehan s	Matthewson	Rangoon.
	Rajpootana s	Hardcastle	Moulmein, Nov 18.
	Euphrates s	Lovell	Rangoon, Nov 18.
	C. Empire s	Duncan	Singapore, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.—Steamer Niemen and ship Pinmore.
Nov. 26.—Steamers Bhopal and Ameer and ship Halewood.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov			
27	Clan Macarthur s.	.....	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana s	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
26	Secundra s	.....	Rangoon.
	Benares s	.....	Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	Kapurthala s	Turner	Bombay.
20	Oberon s	Grate	Bombay.
21	Europa s	Jones	Liverpool.
22	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. C.
25	Locksley Hall s.	Collin	Liverpool.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Houstown	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
20	Kapurthala s	Turner	Bombay.
	Kilwa	Boon	Bombay.
	Worsley Hall	Black	Antwerp.
	Trifels s	Schwaz	Antwerp.
22	Wennington Hall s	Kilvert	Liverpool.
	Europa s	Jones	Bombay.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. C.
25	Pemba s	Houstown	Bombay.
	Oberon s	Grate	Hull.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Norna, Greig, Vussonji Hirji & Co., for Port Said for orders.
" Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool and Marseilles.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th November, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, ENE, E, W, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	187

*From midnight to midnight.

A Quetta telegram states that owing to heavy and continuous rain on Thursday, the line is damaged in two places, one between this and Sibi, the other between Bostan and Gulistan. Passengers have to be transhipped over the breaks by trolly. The mail was delayed over two hours.

Cardinal Manning has been prompt in his disposal of the gift made to him by the Dockers' Union and kindred associations of the River Thames on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the Archbishopric of Westminster. He has determined to make it the means of permanently placing on record the part he took in the settlement of the great dock dispute last year. To this end he has endowed a bed in the accident ward of the London Hospital. The dockers' daily toil is far more hazardous than is generally known, and it is to be feared the "Thames Bed" will be often occupied.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—40 bales cotton, Dewjee Ghella; 73 bales wool, D Nagjee; 800 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee; 73 bales wool, P Agurohund; 225 bales wool, Nursey Katthow; 2,000 cwts wheat Beyts Craig and Co; 75 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee.

Dunkeld s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts Myrabollams, H Dossa, 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—128 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 501¼ cwts linseed, Jaitha Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—54 cwt Indian Condiments, Treacher and Co.

Suez s—225 cwt gum, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 45 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Errant s—2,001 cwts myrabollams, and 1,500 cwt castorseed, F L Battliboi and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—60 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hebe s—30,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, C Ebram; 86 cwts raisins and 16 cwts angoor, F Chinai; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 250 cwts onion, Allana Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 24th to 30th November.)

EXPORTS.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—2,700 cwts wheat, 462 carges skins and 42 cerges hides.

S s Kerbela, (London and Antwerp)—15,567 cwts rapeseed, 2,536 cwts jowaree, 191500 cwts wheat and 24,460 lbs tea.

S s Cuba, (Dunkirk)—49,236 cwts wheat.

S s Astraea, (Port Said for Orders)—56,000 cwt wheat.

S s Trifels, (Antwerp)—1,200 cwts rapeseed, and 61,620 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Knight of St John, (Liverpool)—1,097 pieces grey goods, 778 pieces white goods, 2,060 pieces prints, and 2,500 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—60 pieces grey goods, 736 pieces white goods, and 1,568 pieces print.

S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—946 pieces white goods and 1,949 pieces print.

S s Aston Hall, (Liverpool)—4,618 pieces grey goods, 3,009 pieces white goods, 9,433 pieces prints, and 4,800 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—375 pieces prints.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—5,572 pieces grey goods, 3,352 pieces white goods, 6,835 pieces prints, 1,500 lbs grey yarns, and 7,200 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—31,934 pieces grey goods, 24,603 pieces white goods, 19,649 pieces prints, 19,450 lbs grey yarns, 14,945 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns, 34½ cwts spelter and 10 cwts copper.

S s Henzada, (London)—2,854 pieces prints, 167 cwts iron bars, &c., 7,601 cwts steel and 20 cwts spelter.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—9,670 pieces grey goods, 5,119 pieces white goods, 6,719 pieces prints, 1,400 lbs grey yarns and 78 cwts copper.

S s Karagola (Bombay)—11,190 pieces grey goods, 2,938 pieces white goods, 204 pieces prints, 9,900 lbs, grey yarns, 4,822 lbs turkey red and dyed yarns 50¼ cwts copper.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Gatacre, Col, 23rd Bo Infy, on furlough, from Kamptee.
Scallon, Capt, 23rd Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 29.

Roberts, Lieut, 1st Bl Cavy, on leave, from Saugor.
Reilly, Major, Bo Comt Dept, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Burrard, Lieut, Bo R A, to join, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Grey, 2nd Lt Bl, Rt Welsh Fusilrs, on leave to England.
Hibbert, Col, Bo Comt, on leave, to Poona.
Sargent, Surgn-Major, Bo M D, from leave, to Satara.
Reilly, Major, B

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & CO., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(FOR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cº
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOUR-IN-HAND WATCH,
OR
SPLASH BOARD WATCH,

The Illustration is a facsimile of a Watch well adapted for use on a Splash board.

The Watch has a powerful keyless lever action, splendidly finished silver case, is a good timekeeper.

When not in use on the Splash board, it can be used in a wooden case against a wall as a Stable timepiece....Rs.125

Patent or Brown leather Splash case with rein clip. Rs. 15

Wooden case to hang against a wall.....Rs. 8

GUARD'S WATCHES.

Of equally good mechanism, smaller in size and in metal cases with bold hands and dials at Rs. 35, 40, 45, 50 and 85 each.

These watches we shall also be glad to make up for Splash board if desired.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Cº
206 Cr PORTLAND St LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d 1s. 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

Of the only reliable Storm and Punkah-proof Lamps and Lanterns, with all the latest improvements made expressly for India.

The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from
THE FIRST ENGLISH HOUSES
always kept in Stock.

STANDARD LAMPS! STANDARD LAMPS!! STANDARD LAMPS!!!

Just unpacked a large consignment of these now popular Drawing-room Lamps, with *Telescopic* pedestal, which admits of the lamp being adjusted to any desired height. They can be arranged Storm and Punkah-proof and also be fitted with beautiful Silk Shades.

My new revised and enlarged Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent Post Free on Application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

No. 8005. No. 7916.

R. DITMAR. LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
Fully Jewelled and Guaranteed,
Each fitted in a Neat and Strong Morocco Leather Travelling Case.

Time-piece, Plain gilt case, white dial Rs. 33, cash.

Clock Striking on Gong. Rs. 90, cash

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS,
By Special Appointment to
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
Governor of Bombay.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889,
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Eathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson & Taylor Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co Lahore.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGIST'D TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Pagdad" from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
BOMBAY, 21st *November* 1890.

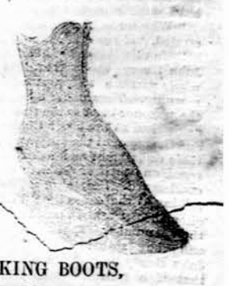
AWARDED GOLD MED
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFI
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERN. TIONAL EXHIBITIO

THOMAS D. MARSH AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 26s.	Fine quality we can produce. 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.



LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.